## Ontario Fire Marshals

# 1988 FILM CATALOGUE

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OFFICE OF THE ONTARIO FIRE MARSHAL

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# Introduction

It is generally recognized that the instructional sound film is the best tool ever devised as a visual aid to training, lecturing and teaching staffs. Even when the borrower may not be fully conversant with the subject of the lecture or instruction, the film itself can often provide a complete training program.

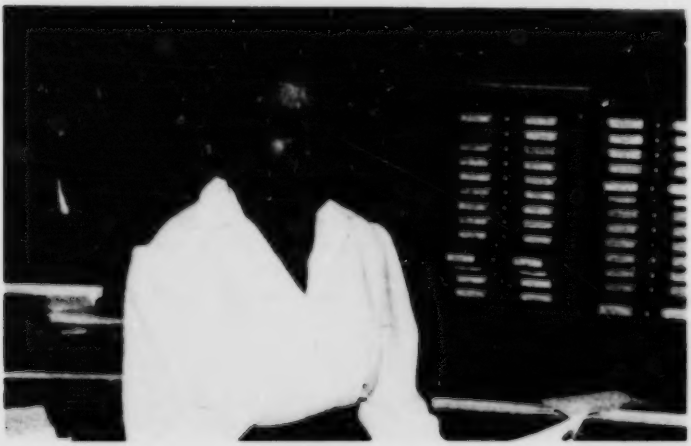
This becomes especially important when we realize the great increase in fire hazards from materials, products and practices which have invaded our homes, workplaces and institutions in recent years. Today's fire fighter must be well informed on new developments, and new dangers, if he is to meet in full the fire safety needs of his community.

Over 8,000 annual showings of films from the OFM Film Library testify to the excellent response to this film loan service, by those entrusted with the task of making Ontario a fire-safe place to live and work.

It is hoped that the use of this effective educational aid may continue to increase.

If you need help ordering or choosing films, feel free to contact the OFM Film Librarian Pat Hood, by calling 965-4871.

Pat has been working in the film library for 20 years, and has a thorough knowledge of the 1,600 different films available.



Pat Hood
Film Librarian

# Contents


| | |
|---|---|
| Film Library | 3 |
| Good Film Programming | 3 |
| Care of Films | 3 |
| Ordering Films | 4 |
| Returning Films | 4 |
| Videos — 1988 | 5 |
| Videos | 7 |
| Film Classification | 13 |
| Classified Film List | 14 |
| Film Descriptions | 21 |
| Slide and Cassette Programs | 73 |

# Film Library Policy

Films are available only for use in Ontario.

Films will be supplied only on the order of a responsible person residing in Ontario, and are to be used only for educational purposes, in connection with fire department training or the promotion of fire safety consciousness with municipalities. They must never be used when an admission fee is charged.

The Office of the Fire Marshal makes no charge for the use of films, and ships them prepaid express or parcel post to the borrower. Films must, however, be returned **promptly** after showing, and **the borrower must prepay the charges for the return shipment.**

Borrowers are asked to treat the films with all possible care, and to ensure that they are handled only by competent projectionists on properly maintained projectors.

Transfer of films from one borrower to another **is not allowed without the secured permission of the Film Library.**

Films for the Fire Prevention Week should be reserved **in writing** before mid-August, and **borrowers should not plan programs to last longer than one hour.**

Please rewind each film before returning.

When you borrow films you accept the responsibility for their safe return. The cost of replacing damaged films through careless handling or projection may be charged to the borrower.

Television stations must clear films for copyright themselves, except those already marked as clear by the designation (TV) in the alphabetical list of film descriptions. Clearance sources are available on request to the library.

The listing of films in this catalogue in no way constitutes an endorsement of them by the Office of the Fire Marshal.

# Good Film Programming

If possible, the instructor should preview each film in order to learn its content, so that he may be able to use it most effectively as a teaching aid. Before the film is screened, its main points should be outlined to the group, and a discussion should be held immediately after the screening, and the knowledge gained organized for future use. It is not advisable for students to take notes during the showing of the film, as this distracts them, and much of the subject matter may be lost.

Sound films may be run without sound at later screenings, while a student under test gives a description of the action on the screen.

# Care of Films

Borrowed films should be kept in a cool, dry place, and never near stoves, radiators or hot air vents. Anywhere on the floor is usually good. Film is fragile and damage is costly. Study the instruction book which comes with your projector, and keep the machine clean and in good condition, paying particular attention to the projection gate.

Be sure that the film is properly threaded before screening, turning the machine on and quickly off, to test. Keep adequate loops at both the top and bottom of the gate. A short loop will cause the perforations to be torn, and result in serious damage. Allow only experienced projectionists to handle film. Colour films, especially, require careful cleaning of the projector gate before screening.

A loosely-wound reel of film must never be tightened by pulling it, as this scratches the whole film.

If you must make a splice, be sure to report this on the questionnaire, giving the approximate footage at which the splice is located. **Pins, staples or cellulose office tape must never be used.**

# Ordering Films

Requests for film reservations should be addressed to:
**Film Library,**
**Office of the Fire Marshal,**
**7 Overlea Blvd.,**
**3rd Floor,**
**Toronto, Ontario**
**M4H 1A8**
**Or Call: (416) 965-4871**

**Programs of instructional films should rarely be planned for more than 60 minutes duration. The remaining time is better spent on discussion.**

Reserving films three weeks ahead of the intended show date should ensure that the borrower will get the films he wants. Requests should **not** be made to individual representatives of the Office of the Fire Marshal, **nor should one borrower request films for another borrower.** Substitutions may be requested, and will be made when possible, should the first choice of film be unavailable. Requested films should be referred to by title only. Certain films on highly specialized subjects have been purposely omitted from the catalog, to eliminate the needless borrowing of unsuitable films. If you do not find a film classification closely fitting the subject desired, make a reservation for the most suitable film listed, requesting a possibly better substitute.

Reservations for a series of programs at regular intervals over an extended period may be made in one letter, provided choice of films and definite show dates are clearly shown.

Films for showing in the immediate vicinity of Toronto, or elsewhere if convenient, may be picked up and returned to the Library by the borrower.

# Returning Films

The questionnaire enclosed with each film **must be filled in completely** and returned with the film. Comments on the quality of the film, and the report of any damage, should be written in the space at the bottom of the questionnaire.

Be sure to enter details (show date, type of audience, etc.) in the appropriate columns provided.

# Videos — 1988

**ABC of Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation**
**Advancing Hose Lines**
**Attack the Fire But Take No Risks**

**Basic Equipment Part I**
**Basic Equipment Part II**
**Basic Fire Extinguisher Usage**
**Breathing Apparatus: Why?**
**Burned**

**Call for Dr. Redd**
**Chemsafe — Module 3 Solvents**
**Module 4 Oxidisers**
**Choking Emergency**
**Confined Space Safety Part 3: Working Inside Confined Spaces**
**Could You Escape**

**Electrical Home Safety**
**Electrical Safety**
**Extinguish that Fire**

**Fireground Communications in Multi-Co-Operations**
**Fire and Smoke**
**Fire Attack — Strategy and Tactics of Initial Company**
**Response Program**
**Fire Danger in Hospital**
**Fire Hazards of Covered Shopping Centres**
**Fire Extinguishing — The First Responder**
**Fire Prevention and Control**
**Fire Prevention for Special Care and Long Stay Hospitals**
**Fire Prevention Starts with You**
**Firesafe: Planning for Highrise Offices (Occupants)**
**Firesafe: Planning for Highrise Offices (Personnel)**
**Fire Protection and Awareness**
**Fire Safety in Cutting and Welding**
**Flammables**
**Flammables Contained**
**Flammables Contained: Safe Handling & Storage**
**of Flammable Liquids**
**Flammables Contained: Understanding & Extinguishing**
**Flammable Liquid Fires**

**Flash Point**

**Grass, Bushlands & Woodlands Fires**
**Ground Ladders**

**Handling Flammables and Combustibles**
**Hazardous Materials**
**Hospital Evacuation & You**

**Lab Safety**

**One Last Shock**
**Overhauling Procedures**

**Principles & Procedures of Forcible Entry**

**Science of Fire**
**Stress and Burnout in the Fire Services — Parts 1, 2, 3 & 4**

**Tanker Operations — Parts 1, 2 & 3**
**The Trauma Patient**

**Unit 1 — Fire Safety — Your Responsibility**
**Unit 2 — Fire Prevention**
**Unit 3 — Fire Emergency Procedures**
**Unit 4 — Fire Evacuation Procedures**
**Using and Maintaining SCBA**
**Using Masks Effectively**

**When Fire Starts**

# Videos

**Advanced Rescue Techniques** — ¾" — **Colour** — **1986** — **30 mins**

Dramatically simulates advanced rescue procedures, using a variety of tools, at cave-ins, multi-storey structures, and auto accidents. Also demonstrates hydraulic rescue tools and air-lift bags.

**Advanced Ventilation Techniques** — ¾" — **Colour** — **1986** — **30 mins**

An on-scene demonstration of both horizontal and vertical ventilation techniques using power tools. Shows how to determine the location and size of a vent hole, take precautions and safety measures and minimize damage to property by venting through existing openings.

**The Anatomy and Behavior of Fire** — ¾" — **Colour** — **1986** — **25 mins**

Shows vividly how the sides of the fire tetrahedron are linked to the phases of burning, fire spread, flash-over, backdraft, and the classes of fire.

**Car Fires** — ¾" — **Colour** — **1986** — **24 mins**

Auto fires used to be easy — nothing to them. But now things have drastically changed, with new toxic plastics, pressurized gas tanks, pneumatic bumpers and hard-to-extinguish new-technology engines. Today's auto fires pose significant threats to the safety of all drivers and firefighters. This video stresses today's accepted attack methods.

**Cellar Fires** — ¾" — **Colour** — **1986** — **24 mins**

Cellar fires are among the most hazardous and difficult. Many unknowns are associated with them, particularly in commercial buildings. The area is usually overcrowded with stock of an undetermined nature, often toxic and with other hazardous materials, and the partitioning of the area is normally complex and irrational. In this cassette the dangers are clearly presented and the complex operations of standard hose line attack and high expansion foam are described step-by-step as the fire is brought under control.

**Combustion out of Control and Anatomy of a Barn Fire** — ½" VHS — **Colour** — **1987** — **25 mins**

An important new farm safety video. The film covers the nature and classes of fires: selection of proper fire extinguishers: and safety considerations that will reduce the chances of fire occuring on your farm.

**Developing Fire Flow-Hydraulics** — ¾" — **Colour** — **1986** — **30 mins**

Emphasizes the importance of hydraulics in achieving necessary fire flow, and shows how to calculate desired pump discharge pressure for a variety of fireground situations.

**Energyline: Gas Emergency** — ½" VHS — **Colour** — **1987** — **16 mins**

How much do fire fighters know about Natural Gas?

- Does natural gas have a strong odor?
- Is natural gas poisonous?
- Is natural gas heavier than air?
- Does natural gas always burn?
- Can burning gas explode?

This award-winning, 16-minute video provides a behind-the-scenes look at gas companies and how they respond to emergencies on a 24-hour basis. It is also packed with accurate, up-to-date information on what fire fighters need to know about handling natural gas emergencies.

A "20/20" type format is used with an anchor person and reporter discussing pertinent information, while gas company crews and local fire fighters recreate authentic emergency situations.

Presented in an exciting, entertaining manner, the video demonstrates the potential hazards of natural gas and stresses the importance of cooperation and communication between utility companies and fire departments.

**Fighting Fires with Portable Extinguishers** — ½" VHS — Colour — 1987 — 30 mins

The film demonstrates both stored pressure and cartridge operated dry chemical extinguishers, and illustrates techniques for foam application on flammable liquid fires and unignited spills. Response personnel will learn how to apply halogenated agents, how to use dry powder on combustible metal fires, and how to use large capacity, wheeled extinguishers. Your audience will learn:

- To properly identify the classes of fire.
- Which extinguisher to use on each class of fire.
- The capabilities of different extinguishing agents and how they work.
- The limitations and potential hazards of extinguishers.

**Fire Alarm and Communications** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 25 mins

Dramatically traces information flow from the reporting of a fire through fire response. Shows the correct use of radio procedures, fire signals, multiple alarms, and other equipment.

**Fire Company Inspection** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 30 mins

Thoroughly shows how to inspect assembly buildings, businesses, and schools, using the skills of the fire company. Explains how to develop a system for performing thorough inspections using fire company personnel.

**Fireground Operations** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 30 mins

Vividly demonstrates how to assume command of a fire or emergency from first alarm through return to quarters. Explains alarm assignments and shows how to size up a situation, formulate a strategy, implement an attack, and preserve evidence of a fire's probable cause.

**Fire Hoses and Nozzles – Part 1** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 30 mins

Clearly demonstrates hoses, adapters, couplers, and other equipment used to join and extend hose lines. Also shows how to roll, carry, drag, and load hoses onto pumpers, and demonstrates hose cleaning, repair, and inspection.

**Fire Hoses and Nozzles – Part 2** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 30 mins

At a fire scene on ladders, stairways, and the ground floor of a building this demonstration of hoses and nozzles uses both dry and charged hoses. Shows hookup and advancing the hose to the fire. Covers both individual and team hose handling, emphasizing speed, efficiency, and safety.

**Fire Power** — ½" — Colour — 1987 — 30 mins

While watching Fire Power, your audience will see the patterns of smoke and flames as they spread throughout the house. And, they'll see the big difference sprinkler systems can make in the speed of fire suppression — and consequently in the amount of property damage.

**Fire Safety** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 20 mins

Filmed live at the scene of a fire to illustrate safety procedures and dangerous conditions, as well as how to avoid disorientation and how to safely operate equipment.

**Fire Streams** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 20 mins

Filmed on location to show the use of fire stream in attacking and suppressing Class A and B fires. Demonstrates the proper way to open and close nozzles. Describes water hammer and how to cope with it.

**First Aid** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 30 mins

Shows current emergency first aid procedures, including ways to evaluate a victim and approved techniques for resuscitation, CPR, control of bleeding, and treatment for shock.

**First Aid For Burns and Fractures** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 30 mins

Competently shows advanced first aid procedures for setting bones and treating fractures, controlling internal bleeding, and treating thermal and chemical burns.

**Forcible Entry** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 15 mins

Tells the how, why, and when to use forcible entry, including the use of typical tools for the job. Carefully explains the responsibility for security arising from forcible entry.

**General Qualifications** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 30 mins

Shows the organization of a fire department and its scope of operation as well as the rules and regulations that apply to each firefighter. Positively presents departmental rules, regulations, discipline, and teamwork.

**Inspecting and Testing Sprinkler Systems** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 30 mins

Shows how to inspect wet, dry, and fixed chemical types of sprinkler systems. Also demonstrates the operation of valves affecting each system and shows how to replace sprinkler heads and reset systems.

**Inspection – Part 1** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 20 mins

Explores the typical causes of fires, showing how inspection can be an important tool for fire prevention, and then presents the basics of fire prevention inspections.

**Inspection – Part 2** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 30 mins

A lively presentation of the importance of public relations for inspection programs. Also identifies common hazards and shows how to remove them through mutual cooperation. Gives examples of on-site inspections of industrial and residential structures.

**Ladders and Aerial Apparatus** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 30 mins

Dramatically demonstrates aerial ladders and apparatus during rescue and fire suppression operations. Also identifies construction materials and load-safety features, and shows how to test ground and aerial ladders.

**Ladder Company Functions at a Private Dwelling** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 24 mins

Specific training for firefighters performing ladder company functions in a typical two-storey private home. This video describes the tasks of both the interior and exterior teams and underlines the action with clear explanations of the jobs they perform. The emphasis is on teamwork within the ladder company, and with the engine company personnel.

**Ladders** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 30 mins

Shows crews actually using various types of ladders up to 35' to move both personnel and equipment. Stresses individual and team effort, while demonstrating firefighting from ladders using hoses and other equipment.

**LP-Gas Emergency Planning and Response** — ½" VHS — Colour — 1987 — 19 mins

This video presents an overview of the characteristics of LP-Gas, the kinds of fire emergencies that can arise, and the strategies recommended to handle them.

- What the physical properties of LP-Gas are and how to recognize the difference between a liquid or vapor release.
- Which fire fighting tactics to use in handling unignited leaks and different types of LP-Gas fires.
- How to use water to control vapor and prevent ignition.

**Make Sure It Isn't You** — ½" and ¾" VHS — Colour — 1985 — 30 mins

This dramatic film about the consequences of drinking and driving packs a great deal of emotional punch. Candid interviews with victims, families and even with a con- ●

**Ontario Waste Management Corporation** — ½" — 1985 — 25 mins

Discusses the problems arising from Hazardous Waste disposal in the past and present and explores solutions to the disposal problem including the Golden Horseshoe site in West Lincoln.

This program was donated by the Ontario Waste Management Corporation to the film library.

**Cleanup of Pesticide Spills** — ½" VHS — Colour — 1985 — 30 mins

Containers used for storing and transporting pesticides are specifically designed to safely carry products under normal handling procedures and practices. Despite precautionary measures, accidents happen during storage, handling and transportation of pesticides. It is therefore important to learn the proper cleanup procedure in the event of an accidental chemical spill.

**First Aid in Pesticide Safety** — ½" VHS — Colour — 1985 — 30 mins

Lists the first aid procedures for contact with pesticides or their smoke or mists, etc.

**Pesticide Fires** — ½" VHS — Colour — 1985 — 20 mins

Most pesticide fires occur during storage or transportation and as in the case of pesticide spills, there must be a contingency plan to deal with an unexpected pesticide emergency.

**Portable Extinguishers** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 30 mins

Clearly explains how to select and use extinguishers for different types of fires. Types of extinguishers covered include AFFF, dry chemical carbon dioxide, and Halon.

**Power Tools and Forcible Entry** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 30 mins

Live action demonstrates how to use power tools entering through doors, windows, roofs, ceilings, floors, and other barriers. Emphasizes the proper care and use of tools and stresses the importance of safety and discretion while using these tools at the fireground.

**Pre-Fire Planning** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 30 mins

Carefully explains pre-fire procedures for structure in the community. Identifies key elements of a pre-fire plan and explains their strategic importance.

**Protective Breathing Apparatus** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 30 mins

Live footage shows the use, features, limitations, and proper maintenance of protective breathing apparatus.

**Rescue** — ¾" — Colour — 1986 — 20 mins

Shows approved procedures for locating and rescuing people in burning structures. Demonstrates carries, drags, life nets, stretchers, life belts, and other rescue equipment and techniques.

**Ropes and Knots** ¾" **Colour** **1986** **20 mins**

Shows how a firefighter uses ropes and knots to secure and hoist personnel and equipment. All knots are clearly demonstrated.

**Salvage** ¾" **Colour** **1986** **15 mins**

Goes on-scene to show how buildings and contents are salvaged after a fire. Emphasizes protection of public and private property.

**Salvage and Overhaul Operations** ¾" **Colour** **1986** **30 mins**

Shows effective, practical procedures for evacuating water and debris from structures using water chutes, catch-alls, and other salvage tools. Also demonstrates methods of detecting and extinguishing hidden fires and performing general overhaul.

**Search and Rescue** ¾" **Colour** **1986** **24 mins**

The nation's fire problem is centered right in the typical suburban setting where most departments are located. Of the 7,000 annual fire fatalities, most occur in one's an two's in dwelling fires that rage hundreds of times daily in areas like yours. This video illustrates the correct procedures for entering a burning residential building, locating the fire and rescuing its victims . . . especially children, who are often scared and hiding.

**Selecting and Applying Fire Streams** ¾" **Colour** **1986** **30 mins**

Dramatically demonstrates the effects of proper fire stream application. Shows how to predict necessary fire flow, and how to assemble nozzles and appliances to produce different types of fire streams. Includes special nozzles and foam-making appliances.

**Sprinklers** ¾" **Colour** **1986** **15 mins**

Clearly explains the operation of water sprinkler systems, including motor alarms, tapping into sprinkler systems for water supply, and opening and closing sprinkler systems.

**Testing Water Systems** ¾" **Colour** **1986** **30 mins**

A thorough view of the technical aspects of examining and testing water supply systems. Includes demonstrations of how to test and read water flow pressures, and determine discharge capacities for water systems. Also shows how to predict hydrant usability and determine the cause of friction loss in water mains.

**Using and Maintaining SCBAs** ¾" **Colour** **1986** **30 mins**

An in-depth demonstration showing the operation and maintenance of open circuit and closed circuit breathing apparatus systems. Also covers emergency procedure, air conservation, and buddy breathing.

**Ventilation – 24** ¾" **Colour** **1986** **24 mins**

Theories and techniques employed in safe and efficient methods of practical ventilation are demonstrated for single family and commercial buildings. Throughout, search operations take place for fire extension and trapped victims — and the safety of the firefighters, as well as the building's inhabitants, is always stressed.

**Ventilation – 30** ¾" **Colour** **1986** **30 mins**

Live footage covers principles of ventilation in fire suppression. Shows safely how to cut holes in roofs and floors, break glass, and protect back-draft explosion.

**Vinyl in Today's Fire Environment** — **1985** — **17 mins**

These slides review ignition, sustained burning and fire fighting of vinyl as well as precautions necessary for hydrochloric acid fumes generated during combustion.

Vinyl is a class "A" combustible material like wood and paper. Class "B" fires involving vinyl may occur in compounding operations and would involve solvents used to manufacture vinyl products.

**Water Distribution Systems** — **¾"** — **Colour** — **1986** — **30 mins**

A practical examination identifying the primary components of water systems, including source, movement, and distribution.

**Woodstoves** — **½"** — **Colour** — **25 mins**

Proper installation procedures for wood burning stoves are emphasized. The CSA standard CAN 3-B365-M84 Installation Code for Solid Fuel Burning Appliances and Equipment to put forward as the model code for wood stove installations.

Several fire incidents resulting from improper installations are discussed.

**60 Second TV Spots – (English)**

1. Old Lady Trio (Christmas Trees)
2. Smoke Detectors
3. Fire Exits
4. Fire Prevention Cottage
5. Fire Drills
6. This Could Happen (Home Fire Prevention)
7. Summertime (Home Fire Prevention)

**60 Second TV Spots – (French)**

1. Cottages

# Film Classification

To find the most suitable film for your program, look up the desired subject in the classifications below. Then look in the Classified Film List beginning on page 5 and make a choice from the titles listed under the appropriate code number. For descriptions of the films, check under the title selected in the alphabetical list of Film Descriptions beginning on page 18.

EXAMPLE: If you require a film on fire prevention, suitable for children, look under classification 4. The code for this subject matter is 4(c). Film titles for this subject are listed, with running time in minutes, under 4(c) in the Classified Film List. Take your choice after consulting the Film Descriptions.

**1. Fire Prevention**

A. Home Hazards
B. Children — Babysitting
C. General
D. Extinguishment
E. Institutional — Public Buildings
F. Local Fire Department Publicity
G. Groups Supporting Fire Prevention
H. Rural Hazards
I. Spectacular Fires — Program Fillers
J. Brush Fires
K. Electrical Hazards
L. Hotel

**2. Fire Department Training**

A. Evolutions
B. Equipment
C. Techniques
D. Laboratory Techniques
E. Fire Prevention Activities
F. Fire Ground Pre-Planning
G. Volunteer Departments
H. Hazardous Materials
I. High-Rise Buildings

**3. Industrial Protection**

A. Equipment
B. Special Hazards
C. Peace-time Disaster

**4. For Children**

A. Fire Department
B. Science of Fire
C. Fire Prevention
D. Safety

**5. Civil Defence**

A. Science
B. Civilian Instruction
C. Special News Events
D. Training

**6. "No Fire" Emergencies**

A. Medical
B. Rescue

**7. T.V. Spots**

A. Public Service Messages

**8. Legal**

A. Responsibility

# Classified Film List

## 1. Fire Prevention

### A. Home Hazards


| | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| A Cry for the Children | 11 | 21 |
| Another Man's Family | 25 | 22 |
| Are We Fire Safe | 8 | 22 |
| Are You Safe at Home | 15 | 23 |
| Burn Wise | 18 | 26 |
| Challenge, The | 11 | 27 |
| Challenge of the EDITH Superstars | 20 | 27 |
| Coal Gas | 10 | 28 |
| Condemned | 16 | 29 |
| Donald's Fire Survival Plan | 10 | 30 |
| Don't Get Burned | 22 | 30 |
| EDITH | 13 | 32 |
| Exit Drill In The Home | 11 | 32 |
| Fire — Cause For Alarm | 14 | 25 |
| Fire In My Kitchen | 12 | 37 |
| Fire In Town | 28 | 37 |
| Fireman At Your Door | 19 | 37 |
| Fire — Not In My House | 11 | 38 |
| Fire Prevention in The Home | 14 | 38 |
| Fire Response | 20 | 39 |
| Fire — Two Ways Out | 11 | 40 |
| Flammable Clothing | 8 | 41 |
| Gasoline and Gas Water Heaters Just Don't Mix | 9 | 43 |
| Heating Safely | 16 | 45 |
| Help Prevent Fires | 12 | 45 |
| Hot Liquid Burns, The Seeger Story | 18 | 48 |
| I'm No Fool With Fire | 8 | 49 |
| I'm Putting In A Woodburning Stove | 12 | 49 |
| In A Fire Seconds Count | 18 | 49 |
| Learn Not To Burn | 6 | 51 |
| Mobile Home Fire Safety | 15 | 54 |
| National Fire Drill, The | 30 | 55 |
| Planned Escape From Fire | 11 | 57 |
| Price of Fire, The | 22 | 58 |
| Read the Label — And Live | 9 | 59 |
| See A Pin | 15 | 62 |
| Talent For Disaster | 15 | 65 |
| They Didn't Have To Die | 11 | 66 |
| Tiger In The House | 14 | 66 |
| Tin Pan Fire Drill | 15 | 66 |
| When Your Clothing Burns | 18 | 70 |
| Where There's Smoke | 11 | 71 |
| Who Started It? | 10 | 71 |
| Why, Daddy? | 15 | 71 |
| You and Yours | 20 | 72 |
| Your Clothing Can Burn | 13 | 72 |
| Woodstoves: Handle With Care | 25 | 71 |
| Woodstove Wisdom | 15 | 71 |


### B. Children, Babysitting


| | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| Amy | 17 | 22 |
| Babysitter Series | 40 | 24 |
| Babysitting | 26 | 24 |
| Child Safety Is No Accident | 13 | 28 |
| Fire Drill | 16 | 35 |
| Fire Sleuths | 25 | 40 |
| Having A Wonderful Evening | 16 | 44 |
| Heroine Of The Week (TV) | 4 | 45 |
| Kids Playing with Fire: The Clarke Family Tragedy | 22 | 51 |
| Learning About Fire | 12 | 51 |
| Learn Not To Burn with Van Dyke and Friends | 8 | 51 |
| Mr. Neverlearn Meets The Fire Fighters | 20 | 55 |
| Playing With Fire 16 | 16 | 57 |
| To A Baby Sitter | 14 | 66 |
| Tony Learns About Fire (TV) | 16 | 67 |
| Too Young To Burn | 27 | 67 |
| Where's Tommy? | 11 | 71 |
| Why? (Adult Only) | 15 | 71 |


### C. General


| | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| Action For Survival | 20 | 21 |
| Are You Ready? | 16 | 22 |
| Arson: Communities Fight Back | 25 | 23 |
| Bondi Story, The | 12 | 25 |
| Burn Emergency | 24 | 26 |
| Cars That Crash And Burn | 27 | 27 |
| Fire At Work | 20 | 34 |
| Fire: Concepts And Behaviour | 20 | 35 |
| Fire: Countdown to Disaster | 16 | 35 |
| Fire Finders, The | 16 | 37 |
| Fire Safety For The Elderly | 18 | 39 |
| Fire Science | 15 | 40 |
| Heather Becomes a Firefighter | 13 | 45 |
| If You Could See Me Now | 20 | 49 |
| In Case Of Fire | 20 | 49 |
| Infernal Triangle | 14 | 50 |
| It's Your Life | 11 | 50 |
| Know Your Fire Hazards | 20 | 51 |
| Making Of A Fire Fighter, The | 16 | 53 |
| Nature Of Fire, The | 16 | 55 |
| Nature Of Fire 19, The | 19 | 55 |
| Nobody's Fault | 20 | 55 |
| Science Of Fire | 20 | 61 |
| Stop Them Before They Start | 15 | 64 |

| D. Extinguishment | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| A Second Chance | 15 | 23 |
| Automatic Sprinklers — The Myths And The Magic | 14 | 24 |
| Extinguish That Fire | 25 | 32 |
| Fire Countdown to Disaster | 16 | 35 |
| Fire Extinguishers and Smoke Detectors | 18 | 36 |
| Fire Fighting With Hand Portable Extinguishers | 19 | 36 |
| Fire Fighting With Wheeled Dry Chemical Extinguishers | 18 | 36 |
| Fire In My Kitchen | 12 | 37 |
| How To Fight Fire In The Kitchen (TV) | 5 | 48 |
| How To Have An Accident In The Home | 8 | 49 |
| It's Time To Light The Fire | 11 | 50 |
| Kitchen Fire Safety | 10 | 51 |
| Portable Fire Extinguisher | 22 | 58 |
| Portable Fire Extinguisher 12 | 12 | 58 |
| 28 Grams Of Fire Prevention | 24 | 68 |
| Using Fire Extinguishers The Right Way | 13 | 69 |

| E. Institutional — Public Buildings | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| A Call for Dr. Redd | 24 | 26 |
| Alarming Problem | 14 | 22 |
| Code 1001 | 20 | 28 |
| Emergency Removal Of Patients | 17 | 31 |
| Evacuation Of Medical Facilities | 22 | 32 |
| Fire Care | 16 | 34 |
| Fire and Explosion Hazards From Flammable Anaesthetics | 30 | 33 |
| Fire And Your Hospital (TV) | 25 | 34 |
| Fire Emergency In Patient Care Facilities | 22 | 35 |
| Fire Prevention in Residential Homes | 21 | 38 |
| Fire Safety In Hospitals And Sanitariums | 25 | 39 |
| Hospital Fire Safety | 15 | 47 |
| In Case Of Fire | 20 | 49 |
| Our Obligation | 26 | 56 |
| Prognosis: Fire | 20 | 59 |
| Reasons For Caring | 17 | 60 |
| Rx For Fire | 19 | 60 |
| Seconds Count 15 | 15 | 62 |
| Seconds to Safety | 17 | 62 |
| Story of a Hospital Fire | 27 | 64 |
| They Call It Fireproof | 28 | 66 |

| F. Local Fire Department Publicity | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| Combat | 21 | 29 |
| Fire and Water | 22 | 33 |
| Fire Fighter | 20 | 36 |
| Fire Fighter 26 | 26 | 36 |
| Firemen Go To War | 17 | 38 |
| Fire — Sound The Alarm | 11 | 40 |
| Montreal Fire Department | 15 | 54 |
| Prevent—Protect—Preserve | 28 | 58 |
| Price Of Fire, The | 22 | 58 |
| Punch And Trudy | 12 | 59 |
| Spirit of America | 25 | 63 |
| Springfield Fireman, The | 35 | 63 |
| Today's Fire Fighter | 30 | 66 |
| Trouble Takes No Holiday | 17 | 68 |
| Western Brigade | 30 | 70 |

| G. Groups Supporting Fire Prevention | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| Building For Safety | 16 | 25 |
| Firekill | | 37 |
| Rescue Team Alert | 20 | 60 |
| Self-Preservation In An Atomic Attack | 18 | 62 |
| Setting Fires For Science | 20 | 62 |
| These Are The Facts (TV) | 22 | 65 |

| H. Rural Hazards | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| Before Your Mill Or Elevator Burns | 20 | 24 |
| Electrical Safety Around The Farm | 23 | 30 |
| Farm Petroleum Safety | 26 | 33 |
| Fire Fighting In Country Elevators | 20 | 36 |
| Fire On The Farm | 15 | 38 |
| Safe Farm Wiring | 18 | 60 |

| I. Spectacular Fires — Program Fillers | Mins. | Pg. | | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Analysis Of A Bulk Plant Fire | 24 | 22 | Incendio, The Jolema Building, Sao Paulo Brazil | 17 | 50 |
| Beverly Hills Supper Club Fire, The | 15 | 24 | London Fire Brigade | 34 | 53 |
| Chicago Fire | 27 | 28 | London Fire Raids | 11 | 53 |
| Design For Disaster | 30 | 30 | Our Town Is Burning Down | 15 | 57 |
| Fire In America | 28 | 37 | Sea Witch | 28 | 61 |
| Fire! Out Of Control | 13 | 38 | Seventy-Two-Hour Alarm | 11 | 62 |
| Flixborough Disaster | 22 | 42 | Think It Over | 18 | 66 |
| Great Chelsea Fire, The | 35 | 43 | | | |

| J. Brush Fires | Mins. | Pg. | | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brush Fires | 27 | 25 | Fire! Patty Learns What To Do | 16 | 38 |
| California Fire Disaster | 35 | 26 | Talent For Disaster | 15 | 65 |
| Design For Disaster | 30 | 30 | | | |

| K. Electrical Hazards | Mins. | Pg. | | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electrical Safety Around The Farm | 23 | 30 | Fires and Wires | 25 | 33 |
| Electrical Safety In The Home | 14 | 31 | Hot Cords Can Burn | 11 | 48 |
| Electricity — Handle With Care | 16 | 31 | Safe Farm Wiring | 18 | 60 |
| | | | Split Second Safety | 11 | 63 |

| L. Hotel | Mins. | Pg. | | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire At The MGM Grand Hotel | 16 | 34 | Emergency Procedures | 20 | 48 |
| Hotel Fire Alert: | | | | | |

## 2. Fire Department Training

| A. Evolutions | Mins. | Pg. | | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Extension Ladders Operation | 10 | 32 | Training London's Firemen | 19 | 67 |
| Fire Brigade | 20 | 34 | Water For Fire Fighting | 51 | 69 |
| Fire's The Enemy (TV) | 11 | 40 | Water Relaying | 39 | 70 |
| Spotlight On Fire | 20 | 63 | Where's The Water? | 15 | 70 |
| Tale Of Two Towns | 20 | 64 | | | |

| B. Equipment | Mins. | Pg. | | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A-B-C's Of Portable Fire Extinguishers | 26 | 21 | Fire's The Enemy (TV) | 11 | 40 |
| Aerial Ladders | 30 | 21 | "Flashover" | 12 | 42 |
| Breathing Apparatus | 33 | 25 | Foam Film | 23 | 42 |
| Breathing Apparatus — Why | 20 | 25 | Ground Ladders | 30 | 44 |
| Breathing Masks: Challenge And Change | 16 | 25 | High Visibility Protection For Fire Fighters | 12 | 46 |
| Care And Maintenance Of Fire Hose | 22 | 27 | Hose Appliances | 25 | 47 |
| Collision Rescue | 20 | 29 | Hose — Basic Operations | 25 | 47 |
| Down To Earth | 11 | 30 | Hose Evolutions And Hose Line Equipment | 25 | 47 |
| Emergency Response | 16 | 32 | Hose Lays With Triple Combination Companies | 32 | 47 |
| Fire Apparatus | 45 | 34 | Hose Lays With Two-Piece Companies | 27 | 47 |
| Fire . . . Code 3 | 17 | 35 | How To Be A Smooth Operator | 20 | 48 |
| Fire Fighter And Electricity | 17 | 36 | Ladders — Basic Operations | 29 | 51 |
| Fire Fighting With Hand-Portable Extinguishers | 19 | 36 | Life Assurance | 15 | 52 |
| Fire Fighting With Wheeled Dry Chemical Extinguishers | 18 | 36 | Light Water (AFFF) | 16 | 52 |
| Fire Hose | 16 | 37 | Live Wire | 17 | 53 |
| Fire Hose 26 | 26 | 37 | Modern Magic In Fire Protection | 22 | 54 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Modern Portable Fire Extinguishers | 29 | 54 |
| Pump Operator | 26 | 59 |
| Scott Air-Pak | 20 | 61 |
| Self-contained Respiratory Protection | 15 | 62 |
| Tillerman, The | 16 | 66 |
| Training, Inspection and Maintenance Of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus | 20 | 67 |
| Valves, Fittings and Nozzles | 25 | 69 |
| Waterfog | 34 | 69 |
| Wetter Water, Fire Fighting With | 20 | 70 |
| Where There's Smoke | 10 | 71 |
| You Bet Your Life | 25 | 72 |

| C. Techniques | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| A Day To Remember | 28 | 21 |
| Basic Search and Rescue | 20 | 24 |
| Burning Characteristics of Liquid Natural Gas | 14 | 26 |
| Chlorine And The Fire Fighter | 29 | 28 |
| Commercial Building Interior Fires | 15 | 29 |
| Co-Ordinated Fire Attack | 23 | 29 |
| Co-Ordinated Structural Fire Attack | 15 | 29 |
| Crash Fire Rescue | 23 | 29 |
| Emergency Control | 12 | 31 |
| Emergency Control Of Natural Gas | 30 | 31 |
| F-102 Pilot Rescue | 7 | 32 |
| Fire In America | 28 | 37 |
| Fog Against Fire | 20 | 42 |
| Fuel Pressure Fires | 12 | 43 |
| Getting The Most Out Of Water | 20 | 43 |
| Ground Spill Petroleum Fires | 12 | 44 |
| Handling LP Gas Emergencies | 25 | 44 |
| Instant Fire Fighter — Halon 1301 | 20 | 50 |
| Less Air — Less Fire | 13 | 52 |
| Let's Try Fog | 18 | 52 |
| Liquified Petroleum Gas Fires | 15 | 52 |
| Little Drops Of Water | 15 | 52 |
| LP Gas Fire Control | 10 | 53 |
| Master Spray Stream Problems | 20 | 53 |
| Mobile Fire Column | 15 | 54 |
| More Than Words | 15 | 54 |
| Moreton-In-Marsh, Fire Training Centre | 30 | 54 |
| Structural Fire Attack | 21 | 64 |
| Techniques in Aircraft Fire Fighting And Rescue | 22 | 65 |
| Natural Gas Fires And Their Control | 20 | 55 |
| Nozzleman, The | 18 | 56 |
| One Day Fire Fighter Workshop | 16 | 56 |
| Rescue From Crashed Aircraft | 48 | 60 |
| Salvage | 10 | 61 |
| Three Minutes To Live | 21 | 66 |
| U.K. Home Office — Fire Training Surrey Brigade (Silent) | 45 | 68 |
| Using Water Wisely | 20 | 69 |

| D. Laboratory Techniques | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| Chemistry Of Combustion | 9 | 27 |
| Chemistry Of Fire | 46 | 27 |
| Flame Propagation | 20 | 41 |
| Infernal Triangle | 14 | 50 |
| Nature Of Fire, The | 16 | 55 |
| Nature Of Fire 19, The | 19 | 55 |
| Oil Fires: Their Prevention And Extinguishment | 45 | 56 |
| Polyurethane Foam: Fire Risks In Industry | 10 | 58 |
| Safety Elements in Laboratory Practice | 20 | 61 |
| Science Of Fire | 20 | 61 |
| Static Electricity | 20 | 64 |

| E. Fire Prevention Activities | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| Arson Investigation | 26 | 23 |
| Arson Our Most Costly Crime | 16 | 23 |
| Arson Triangle | 27 | 23 |
| Combat | 21 | 29 |
| Fire In Town | 28 | 37 |
| Fireman At Your Door | 19 | 37 |
| Junior Fire Department | 20 | 50 |
| Know The Cause | 34 | 51 |
| Professionals, The | 27 | 59 |
| Rookie Training | 11 | 60 |
| Torch | 40 | 67 |
| Up To Code | 18 | 68 |

| F. Fire Ground Pre-Planning | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Fighting Strategy | 24 | 36 |
| Helping Sprinklers To Help You | 20 | 45 |
| Structure Fires | 30 | 64 |
| Ventilation | 28 | 69 |
| Ventilation FL 20 | 27 | 69 |

| G. Volunteer Departments | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| Citizen Firemen | 19 | 28 |
| Train We Must (TV) | 21 | 68 |
| Unique Breed | 18 | 68 |
| Western Brigade | 30 | 70 |

| H. Hazardous Materials | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| Analysis of a Bulk Plant Fire | 24 | 22 |
| BLEVE | 19 | 24 |
| Canadian Pittsburg Fire | 11 | 27 |
| Closed Containers And Fire | 20 | 28 |
| Division To Danger | 12 | 30 |
| Easy Way Out, The | 20 | 30 |
| Emulsion Extinguishment Of Oil Fires With Water Sprays | 19 | 32 |
| Farm Petroleum Safety | 26 | 33 |
| Fighting Petroleum Storage Fires | 26 | 33 |
| Fighting Tank Fires | 25 | 33 |
| Fire Fighting With Hand-Portable Extinguishers | 19 | 36 |
| Fire Fighting With Wheeled Dry Chemical Extinguishers | 18 | 36 |
| Fire Power | 22 | 38 |
| Fire Protection Through Research | 35 | 39 |
| Fire Under Control | 20 | 40 |
| Flammable Liquid Fire Safety | 20 | 41 |
| Flammable Liquids — Beware | 20 | 42 |
| Flammable Liquids — 16 | 16 | 42 |
| Fog Techniques In The Extinguishment Of An Oil Well Fire (Silent) | 20 | 43 |
| Hazardous Materials — Emergency Response | 30 | 44 |
| Hazardous Materials — Case Studies for Emergency Responders | 30 | 44 |
| Infernal Triangle | 14 | 50 |
| In-process Tank Fires | 15 | 50 |
| Liquids Can Burn | 13 | 52 |
| Loading — Terminal Fires | 12 | 53 |
| Multi-Level Chemical/Petroleum Fires | 14 | 55 |
| Oil Fire Protection Through Knowledge | 30 | 56 |
| Oil Fires: Their Prevention And Extinguishment | 45 | 56 |
| Overhead Pipe Rack Fires | 12 | 57 |
| Petroleum Fire | 20 | 57 |
| Process Unit Fires | 15 | 58 |
| Safe Handling of Light Ends | 20 | 61 |
| Stored Plastics | 12 | 64 |
| Tank Truck Fires | 15 | 65 |
| Tank Vehicle Fire Fighting | 24 | 65 |
| Those Vital First Minutes | 20 | 66 |
| Under Control | 17 | 68 |

| I. High Rise Buildings | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| Booth Fire Escape Plan | 7 | 25 |
| Fire on the Rise | 15 | 38 |
| Highfire Plan For Survival | 19 | 46 |
| High Rise Building Fire, Sao Paulo | 7 | 46 |
| High Rise Building Fire Safety And You | 12 | 46 |
| High Rise Building Problems | 17 | 46 |
| High Rise Fire Survival | 21 | 46 |
| High Rise Pre-Fire Planning | 25 | 46 |
| Tall Dilema | 21 | 65 |
| Legacy, The | 28 | 52 |


## 3. Industrial Protection


| A. Equipment | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| Fire on the Rise | 15 | 38 |
| Fire Protection Valve Supervision | 18 | 39 |
| Flame Propagation | 20 | 41 |
| Hands At Work | 21 | 44 |
| Helping Sprinklers To Help You | 20 | 50 |
| Industrial Hose and Nozzles | 12 | 50 |
| Modern Magic In Fire Protection | 22 | 54 |
| Sprinklered Fire That Got Away | 16 | 63 |

| B. Special Hazards | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| Are You Sure? | 15 | 23 |
| Chemical Boobytraps | 10 | 27 |
| Electricity — The Hidden Heat | 21 | 31 |
| Fireaters | 18 | 34 |
| First Five Minutes (TV) | 25 | 41 |
| Flammables Engineering | 22 | 42 |
| How Fires Start In Industry | 25 | 48 |
| Object Lesson In Fire Protection | 21 | 56 |
| Preventing Cutting And Welding Fires | 13 | 58 |
| Ready For Fire | 18 | 59 |
| Safety Isn't It Worth It? | 15 | 61 |
| Stop The Fire Thief | 14 | 64 |
| Triangle Of Fire | 14 | 68 |

| C. Peace-time Disaster | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| Alarm | 20 | 22 |
| One-Alpha | 13 | 56 |
| Plant Emergency Organization | 12 | 57 |
| Tragedy At Checkerboard Square | 16 | 67 |
| Your Job | 20 | 72 |

## 4. For Children

### A. Fire Department


| | Mins. | Pg. | | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Boat | 10 | 34 | Punch and Trudy | 12 | 59 |
| Fireman, The (EBF) | 11 | 37 | Trouble Takes No Holiday | 17 | 68 |
| Firemen — On Guard | 11 | 38 | Where There's Smoke | 11 | 71 |


### B. Science of Fire


| | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| Fire (Gateway) | 25 | 33 |


### C. Fire Prevention


| | Mins. | Pg. | | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All About Fire | 10 | 22 | Hot Stuff | 9 | 48 |
| Fire And The Witch | 10 | 33 | I'm No Fool With Fire | 8 | 49 |
| Fire! Patty Learns What To Do | 16 | 38 | Junior Fire Department | 20 | 50 |
| Fire Safety Is Your Department | 16 | 39 | Mr. Neverlearn Meets the Firefighters | 20 | 55 |
| Fire Safety Is Your Problem | 11 | 40 | Penelope Changes Her Mind | 9 | 57 |
| Hark! The Safety Fairy Sings | 12 | 44 | Where There's Smoke | 11 | 71 |
| Holding Hands | 16 | 47 | | | |
| Home Safe Home | 20 | 47 | | | |


### D. Safety


| | Mins. | Pg. | | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burns | 17 | 26 | In The Home | 8 | 49 |
| Blasting Cap | 11 | 24 | I Am Fire | 10 | 49 |
| Blasting Cap — Danger | 14 | 24 | In Case Of Fire | 20 | 49 |
| Fire | 8 | 33 | Smoke | 8 | 62 |
| Fire Exit Drill At Our School | 10 | 35 | Smush The Fire Out | 11 | 62 |
| Get Low Get Out | 10 | 43 | Snuffy's Fire Safety Brigade | 15 | 63 |
| How To Have An Accident | | | Sparky VS The Snat | 7 | 63 |


## 5. Civil Defence

### A. Science


| | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| A Is For Atom | 15 | 21 |


### B. Civilian Instruction


| | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|
| Self-Preservation In Atomic Attack | 18 | 62 |


### C. Special News Events


| | Mins. | Pg. | | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Firemen Go To War | 17 | 38 | We Go Underground | 13 | 70 |


### D. Training


| | Mins. | Pg. | | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Five Stages of Rescue | 30 | 41 | Moreton-In-Marsh, Fire Training Centre | 30 | 54 |
| Mobile Fire Column | 15 | 54 | | | |


## 6. "No Fire" Emergencies

### A. Medical


| | Mins. | Pg. | | Mins. | Pg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Breathing For Others | 14 | 25 | D.A.R. (Direct Artificial Respiration) | 11 | 29 |
| Breath Of Life | 16 | 25 | Emergency First Aid | 19 | 31 |
| Closed Chest Cardiac Massage II | 11 | 28 | Emergency Resuscitation | 16 | 32 |
| CPR: The ABC Approach | 19 | 26 | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Aid For Air Crew | 30 | 40 |
| First Aid On The Spot (Schaefer) | 11 | 41 |
| First Aid On The Spot (Second Edition) (Holger-Neilson) | 11 | 41 |
| First Aid On The Spot (Third Edition) (Mouth-to-Mouth) | 10 | 41 |
| Good Health Through Physical Fitness | 27 | 43 |
| How To Do Rescue Breathing | 5 | 48 |
| New Breath of Life | 24 | 55 |
| Patient Safety | 22 | 57 |
| Pole Top Rescues | 17 | 57 |
| Polytrauma Emergency Procedures Documented | 20 | 58 |
| Pulse Of Life | 27 | 59 |
| Seconds Count | 8 | 61 |
| That They May Live | 27 | 65 |
| Training Manikin | 11 | 67 |
| Water Rescue | 12 | 70 |

| **B. Rescue** | **Mins.** | **Pg.** |
|---|---|---|
| Drowning Machine | 20 | 30 |
| Fire Rescue Companies | 25 | 39 |
| Help Is! | 18 | 45 |
| Highway Rescue Single Handed | 21 | 46 |
| Ice Rescue | 4½ | 49 |
| Pole Top Rescues | 17 | 57 |


## 7. T.V. Spots

| **A. Public Service Messages** | **Mins.** | **Pg.** |
|---|---|---|
| Heroine Of The Week (babysitting) | 4 | 45 |

## 8. Legal

| **A. Responsibility** | **Mins.** | **Pg.** |
|---|---|---|
| Guilty | 15 | 44 |
| Make Sure It Isn't You | 40 | 53 |

# Film Descriptions

**A-B-C's of Portable Fire Extinguishers** **26 mins.** **Colour** **1971** **2(b)**

This film is intended to replace "Know Your Fire Extinguishers". It gives complete step-by-step instructions on the operation and use of present-day fire extinguishers, from manual pump tanks up through pressurized-on-demand types, and from soda-acid and foam to the stored pressure types. It explains which extinguishers should be used on the four classes of fire.

**A Cry For The Children** **11 mins.** **Colour** **1980** **1(a)**

The film, A CRY FOR THE CHILDREN, was written by a volunteer fireman who is a prize winning news photographer, after he witnessed a fatal fire that claimed the lives of three small children. He promised himseld then that he would do everything humanly possible to prevent this sort of tragedy from ever happening again. It demonstrates the basic principles of home fire survival, and documents the vital need for pre-planned escape routes and home fire detectors. This is an ideal fire service public information and public relations film. The film is ideal for all segments of the community, from elementary grade students to adults in service clubs.

**Action For Survival** **16 mm** **20 mins.** **Colour** **1985** **1(c)**

This film clearly demonstrates to your employees the critical importance of planned evacuations. And what to do in those crucial moments when they hear the alarm. Using exciting footage of actual workplace fires and dramatic accounts from survivors, "Employee Evacuation" brings home the fact that even in well-protected workplaces, fires can . . . and do happen everyday. And can be of great danger.

**A Day To Remember** **28 mins.** **Colour** **1981** **2(c)**

There is no way to get too much fire sense, and any firefighter can make a mistake — a veteran as well as a rookie. We must remember to turn each mistake into a learning experience, and develop a "fire sense". When the alarm sounds, rookie Tim Nolen is off to learn the ropes from smoke-eating veteran Jake Wheeler. Before a day of heavy fireground action is over, two major blazes and a smoke-hidden little girl expose both Tim and Jake to lessons in every aspect of modern fire-fighting. A post-fire critique reveals that both rookie and veteran have made mistakes during the hectic day. It shows there is no such thing as too much fire sense, and no room for complacency in the fire service.

**Aerial Ladders** **30 mins.** **Colour** **1971** **2(b)**

The film Aerial Ladders deals with the proper use of four types of aerial fire equipment including the service aerial ladder, the tractor-drawn aerial ladder, the telescoping boom and the aerial platform. After the demonstrations, there is a review section dealing with questions and answers with instrutive discussion.

**A Is For Atom** **15 mins.** **Colour** **1974** **5(a)**

The motion picture A IS FOR ATOM is in cartoon animation, giving a comprehensive explanation of the principles of atomic energy including the structure of the atom, and how incredible amounts of energy are released from certain atoms. Deliberately avoiding the A-bomb scare approach, it deals with how this energy can be applied to peace-time uses in the field of industry, medicine, agriculture and science.

**Alarm** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1975** — **3(c)**

Pre-alarm planning is promoted in this film as an effective way to save employees lives and industrial property. Industrial fires often pose dangerous problems to fire fighters, and the most critical problem is unknown and potentially hazardous conditions about the plant. This film shows two interweaving stories. The first shows the devastating effects of fighting an industrial fire in a plant lacking an adequate pre-fire plan. The other shows how pre-fire planning saves a fire fighter's life and greatly reduces property damage. Pre-planning considerations and techniques are explained.

**Alarming Problem** — **14 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **1(e)**

The present use of so many different fire alarm sounds to warn occupants of fires causes many problems, and this film stresses that one distinctive sound should be used. The sound of a fire alarm needs to be standardized throughout this continent — if not the world. Alarming Problem also points out the need for voice communication capabilities to assist in evacuation management.

**All About Fire** — **16 mm** — **10 mins.** — **Colour** — **1985** — **4(c)**

Using colourful animation as the medium and a friendly but somewhat cynical cat, this film brings home a memorable message on fire prevention.

**Amy** — **16 mm** — **17 mins.** — **Colour** — **1985** — **1(b)**

This exciting film emphasizes that baby sitting is a business and urges sitters to learn how to perform as qualified reliable child care persons during the parents' absence. In the film, a firefighter-paramedic and a police officer give potential sitters classroom demonstrations in Fire Safety, Security, Injury Prevention and First Aid. Use this film in your public service programs to help your young people prevent accidents and cope with emergencies.

**Analysis Of A Bulk Plant Fire** — **24 mins.** — **B & W** — **1962** — **1(i) 2(h)**

The seven minute news film, TANK EXPLOSION — KANSAS CITY, was used to make the film Analysis of A Bulk Plant Fire, with an introduction and a 10 minute analysis added. It studies the causes leading up to this tragic event, and proves the importance of pre-planning in fire fighting operations.

**Another Man's Family** — **25 mins.** — **Colour** — **1969** — **1(a)**

The tragic result of a family's failure to recognize the constant peril of fire in the home is the subject of this film, which is based on real-life incidents. It should make each viewer think long and hard about his or her own attitudes and behaviour toward safety at home.

**Are We Fire Safe?** — **8 mins.** — **Colour** — **1966** — **1(a)**

The film Are We Fire Safe deals with fire safety problems of the modern homes which contain the latest in fire resistant construction, but lack the older cellular disposition of rooms completely separated from each other. It describes fire safety features a prospective owner should look for when buying or building a modern home. Fire can spread quickly in modern homes lacking full height partitions and interior doors. The life hazards involved in bedroom windows which are too high or too small are also detailed. The film stresses the need for an escape plan for the entire family.

**Are You Ready?** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1981** — **1(c)**

The three principal areas of conditioning for good physical health are outlined in this film, which was made by the Travelers Insurance Company. It shows fire fighters how to protect and strengthen their good health. All exercises in this program have been designed to meet the specific physical challenges faced by fire fighters.

**Are You Safe At Home?** **15 mins.** **B & W** **1951** **1(a)**

Intelligent methods of preventing and fighting fires are outlined in this film. Ignorance is the greatest cause of disaster, and out of ignorance comes the panic which often causes tragedy. Simple home fire rules are suggested, and types of fire extinguishers suitable for the home are demonstrated. In the film we see how a family that keeps cool and is well organized escapes from a burning house, and manages to save their home and most of its contents. The story of a man caught in a strange hotel room with both exits barred by flame shows how even in the desperate predicament, knowledge and remaining calm can avert final disaster.

**Are You Sure?** **15 mins.** **Colour** **1963** **3(b)**

Employees stop to think over the different things they did or didn't bother to do at work on the day they hear about a fire at their place of work while listening to a news broadcast. The film Are You Sure brings in common causes of fires in factories and shows how the simple actions of daily work contribute to lost jobs, lowered incomes and disruption to a company's business.

**Arson: Communities Fight Back** **25 mins.** **Colour** **1980** **1(c)**

This film on arson prevention gives insight into the actions some communities are taking to reduce arson losses. The programs surveyed include reward programs for information leading to the conviction of arsonists, techniques of identifying arson-prone properties, creating public awareness and response to the problem, and advancing mutual co-operation between police, fire departments, the insurance industry, prosecuting agencies and the media. This is an excellent film to show to community groups and legislative bodies who are interested in arresting the advance of arson, or to get an arson prevention program underway in your community.

**Arson Investigation** **26 mins.** **Colour** **1981** **2(e)**

This action-oriented film portrays actual techniques used in an arson investigation. Important steps to take in conducting arson investigation are highlighted. Areas examined include documenting evidence, assuring your evidence is legally admissible, interviewing witnesses and the fire ground commander, interrogating suspects, and compiling evidence in an informational format.

**Arson Our Most Costly Crime** **16 mins.** **Colour** **1983** **2(e)**

"Arson Our Most Costly Crime" is a powerful public information film. Its objective is to educate the viewer by defining the crime, relating its effects and showing recent efforts to identify and prosecute arsonists. The film is designed to motivate the public to participate and cooperate in the fight against arson.

**Arson Triangle** **27 mins.** **Colour** **1980** **2(e)**

Arson Triangle takes a look at all the elements in an arson case, from the crime to the investigation to the actual trial. As the story unfolds, and each side of the triangle is revealed, the viewer is made aware of the importance of the very thorough preparations and planning. Every detail of the case must be carefully examined. This film is an effective one for anyone who may be involved in an arson trial. It shows that a conviction does not necessarily depend on the available evidence, but on how the evidence is presented in court.

**A Second Chance** **16 mm** **15 mins.** **Colour** **1985** **1(d)**

**Consumers Guide to Extinguishers.**
This film instructs viewers on escape planning, residential protection and control, smoke detectors, kitchen discipline and electrical responsibility. It shows which extinguishers to buy, where to place them, and how to keep them fire-ready. (This film has already won a Silver Award at the Houston International Film Festival and a Certificate of Creative Excellence at the U.S. Industrial Film Festival.)

**Automatic Sprinklers: The Myths & The Magic** — **14 mins.** — **Colour** — **1979** — **1(d)**

An automatic sprinkler system can mean the difference between minor fire damage and a major loss. This film demonstrates these facts: How sprinkler systems are used, the basic types available, and how they operate. The superior effectiveness of automatic sprinklers in controlling and containing a fire is demonstrated in a side-by-side test comparison. While the fire department should always be called to the scene of a fire, the time prior to their arrival may allow an unsprinklered fire to really get out of hand.

**Babysitter Series** — **40 mins.** — **Colour** — **1983** — **1(b)**

A good babysitter, whether teenager or senior citizen should be a little bit of a parent, nurse, playmate, detective and fire prevention officer all rolled into one.

Part I Understanding Babysitting 11 mins.
Part II Planning Babysitting 13 mins.
Part III Handling Babysitting Emergencies 16 mins.

**Babysitting** — **26 mins.** — **Colour** — **1976** — **1(b)**

This film deals with the responsibilities of both parents and babysitters. Sitters must have a certain level of ability, and parents must know how to carry out their part. All possible emergencies must be discussed and planned for before the parents leave. Parents must explain how the sitter can contact the neighbors, the family doctor, the police and the fire department. Other problems that could occur are illustrated by this film.

**Basic Search and Rescue** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1979** — **2(c)**

Designed to motivate fire fighters to re-evaluate their skill and training, this film shows a variety of rescue operations. It provides a methodical study of basic search and rescue techniques.

**Before Your Mill or Elevator Burns** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1965** — **1(h)**

This film tries to establish responsibility of good fire safety practices in mills, and deals with employee relations in this area.

**Beverly Hills Supper Club Fire, The** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1979** — **1(i)**

This film analyzes the historic blaze, and includes actual TV footage taken the night of the fire. Animated sequences clearly illustrate smoke spread and evacuation routes. The film makes a strong case for the enforcement of life safety standards by revealing events and factors contributing to the high fatality rate. Commentary and narration are done by specialists in the field of fire safety and protection, including John Sharry and Richard Best.

**Blasting Cap** — **11 mins.** — **Colour** — **1954** — **4(d)**

Some boys find a blasting cap and plan on exploding it "just for fun". A workman warns one of the boys, who returns in time to save five people from injury and possible death.

**Blasting Cap-Danger** — **14 mins.** — **Colour** — **1959** — **4(d)**

The story of two boys who find a blasting cap is approximately the same story as the film Blasting Cap, with an improved story line. Suspense builds as we wait to find out if one of the boys can be stopped from causing a tragic event in the midst of a happy family gathering.

**BLEVE** — **19 mins.** — **Colour** — **1976** — **2(h)**

The initials B.L.E.V.E. stand for Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapour Explosion. This film suggests actions to be taken in the evacuation of the surrounding area, and close-up attack strategy where potential Bleve situations are likely. It includes impressive scenes of actual incidents, animated explanatory descriptions of the factors and build-up to conditions leading to a possible Bleve. The need for better identification of hazardous materials transport is emphasized.

**The Bondi Story** — **12 mins.** — **1(c)**

The Bondi Story is the case history of a residential fire which claimed the lives of two adults and four children. It is also a course on home early warning fire detectors. This film explains why every home should have these detectors, properly installed, and what types are available, problems and features to consider, and where they should be placed to provide maximum protection and safety.

**Booth Fire Escape Plan** — **7 mins.** — **1975** — **2(i)**

The inventor of the Booth sit-down fire escape spent 32 years in the fire department of a large west coast Canadian City. The main problem facing him was to devise a system suitable for all occupants of a building. His system solves that, and solves the problems of congestion on stairwells, escape routes, impassable smoke barriers, and the sit-down escape can be well concealed even in existing buildings. The system also increases the number of access routes available to firefighters, since the sit-down units provide useable stairways.

**Breathing Apparatus** — **33 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **2(b)**

This highly informative film stresses the importance of breathing apparatus to the fire service, and proves that the ancient belief that when it comes to heat, smoke and gases, "real fire fighters can take it" is false. Operating principles of hose masks, self-regenerating and demand-type masks are shown and discussed in detail. The proper methods of wearing, safety precautions and maintenance are well covered. All masks are seen in use under actual emergency conditions.

**Breathing Apparatus — Why?** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1980** — **2(b)**

This film demonstrates safety and emergency procedures, pressure demand equipment, buddy breathing, vital training procedures and communications.

**Breathing For Others** — **14 mins.** — **Colour** — **1965** — **6(a)**

This film on direct artificial respiration is the first in a series of four produced for the British Admiralty on the latest approved methods of both respiratory and cardiac emergency resuscitation. The other three films in the series are SECONDS COUNT 15, CLOSED CHEST CARDIAC MASSAGE 11, and THE TRAINING MANIKIN.

**Breathing Masks: Challenge and Change** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1978** — **2(b)**

Design principles of several contemporary breathing masks are explained in this film. The lighter weight, longer duration closed circuit breathing apparatus, BIO-PAK 45, is featured.

**Breath Of Life** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1966** — **6(a)**

This newer film deals with mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and replaces an older film with the same title about one make of BA. Basic steps are taught, and special techniques for infants are demonstrated with the use of a training manikin.

**Brush Fires** — **27 mins.** — **Colour** — **1953** — **1(j)**

This film deals with watershed fire control in the bush-covered mountains of Southern California. The use of hand tools, forestry-type tank trucks and regular engine company operations are covered in detail. Direct and indirect methods of approach are portrayed at the scene of a major brush fire. Emergency activities of fire, police and utility services give fire fighters a concise picture of the overall operation they seldom see while on fire lines.

**Building For Safety** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1959** — **1(g)**

Unless all materials and practices in building construction are tested and approved by an impartial body, the possibility of occupant hazard by fire, collapsed building and asphyxiation are always present. In this film we are shown how some of the tests are made on construction materials by Underwriters Laboratories, which help the builder to build with safety.

**Burn Emergency** — **24 mins.** — **Colour** — **1979** — **1(c)**

This film shows how to identify the different types of burns and demonstrates the emergency treatment. It introduces the most current methods of caring for burn victims until they can reach a hospital or burn centre. It shows how to care for heat burns, inhalation burns, electrical burns and chemical burns. Through animation and re-enactments, it demonstrates how to estimate the extent of burn damage and how to take an accident and medical history quickly to facilitate later treatment. Police, fire, industrial safety and ambulance personnel are shown demonstrating emergency burn care. A special section of the film shows how emergency medical technicians treat burns on the spot.

**Burning Characteristics of Liquid Natural Gas** — **14 mins.** — **Colour** — **1965** — **2(c)**

By means of a series of tests, the film shows that liquid methane is more difficult to ignite but easier to extinguish than gasoline. Minimum safe distance between storage tanks and exposures is established.

**Burns** — **16mm film** — **7 mins.** — **Colour** — **1985** — **4(d)**

Puppets dramatize what to do if burned by hot liquids from the stove or if clothing catches on fire. Discourages playing around the stove or other potential sources of burns.

**Burn Wise** — **18 mins.** — **Colour** — **1984** — **1(a)**

This film teaches burn prevention and first aid. Burn Wise answers such important questions as:

— how do you drink a cup of hot coffee while holding a small child?
— what do you do if you catch on fire?
— what immediate steps must you take to control a grease fire in the kitchen?
— what should you teach your child about matches?
— what "home remedies" are helpful for burns?

Burn wise takes place in a real home, involving viewers by asking them to identify potential fire and burn hazards. Testimony from burn victims reinforces prevention and first aid information. Doctors and nurses, specialists in burn care, instruct viewers in correct emergency response and first aid.

**CPR: The A-B-C Approach (American Heart Association)**
**CPR: A Quick Check Approach (American Red Cross)** — **19 mins.** — **Colour** — **6(a)**

These films demonstrate cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) techniques, using live-action sequences, Annies, and animation. Both single and double rescuer protocols are taught, as well as the care and handling of infants and small children. Real-life situations, such as the classic middle-aged heart attack victim, the drowning infant, and the youth experiencing high voltage electric shock, set the stage for training procedures.

**California Fire Disaster** — **35 mins.** — **Colour** — **1983** — **1(j)**

This film, which documents a series of devastating California fires, provides powerful motivation for fire services, government agencies, and the public to cooperate, plan, and prepare for possible future fire disasters.

**A Call for Dr. Redd** — **24 mins.** — **Colour** — **1984** — **1(e)**

Fire in a large institution can be frightening under any circumstances. The problem of evacuating crowds, of controlling panic, of getting out of the way quickly so fire fighters can work — can often turn a fire into a disaster. Add to these problems the additional difficulties of moving the bedridden and sick — while at the same time trying to salvage important records, protect valuable equipment and prevent the explosion of volatile chemicals — and it's not hard to recognize that fires in hospitals can be tragic. A Call for Dr. Redd is one such reminder. The film does not recommend any specific program of fire safety, nor offer any new solutions to an eternal problem. Its purpose, rather, is motivational: to make your audience once again aware of the NEED for vigilance. To jolt them into a renewed appreciation of the dangers they face every day. You might say the film is designed to scare the routine out of your staff.

**Canadian Pittsburg Fire** — **11 mins.** — **Colour** — **1976** — **2(h)**

The fire started in the yard when a truck backfired sending sparks into a pool of waste chemicals near oil drums stacked in the yard. When the drums started to explode the fire threatened to spread into the plant and to a group of huge storage tanks full of highly flammable solvent. The heat thrown off by the blaze was so intense it caused an aerial fire ladder to buckle.

**Care and Maintenance of Fire Hose** — **22 mins.** — **B & W** — **1958** — **2(b)**

Fire hose is probably the most important piece of equipment in the fire department, and it must be looked after so it will perform satisfactorily when it is most needed. In this film, every size, type and purpose is discussed, as well as how to choose the right hose, hose testing, proper washing and drying, ideal hose storage, handling the hose at fires to minimize damage to fabric and couplings. These details will give the fire fighters a clear picture on how to keep his fire hose ready to extinguish fires.

**Cars That Crash and Burn** — **27 mins.** — **Colour** — **1980** — **1(c)**

Points out that automotive design inadequacies turn car crashes even at less then 40 mph speeds, into flamming horrors, with auto fuel tanks and systems designed so that they rupture even in moderate-speed impacts.

**Challenge, The** — **11 mins.** — **Colour** — **1960** — **1(a)**

The challenge is another of the many films on domestic fire prevention, and deals with the most common causes of fire in the home. Demonstrations on how to call the fire department and what babysitters should do in an emergency are included.

**Challenge of the Edith Superstars** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1981** — **1(a)**

This film uses a game show as its format, with young "superstars" racing against the clock in an attempt to escape from fire in a single family house, a two-storey house and a high rise building. Many important fire safety and life saving messages are stressed, including the importance of planning two escape routes, conducting home fire drills, installing smoke detectors and crawling low in smoke to escape a burning building. The film is designed for use at the elementary school level but is valuable to audiences of all ages.

**Chemical Booby Traps** — **10 mins.** — **Colour** — **1960** — **3(b)**

Chemical Booby Traps are unwanted chemical reactions, and this film illustrates thirteen of the thousands of combinations which must be avoided or controlled if serious consequences are to be avoided. This film was made to be shown to technical personnel in industry, and not to the general public due to the possibility of misunderstanding.

**Chemistry of Combustion** — **9 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **2(d)**

This film is made up of a series of chemical experiments in the phenomena of oxidation and combustion, but these experiments are too dangerous to be performed in the average laboratory.

**Chemistry of Fire** — **46 mins.** — **B & W** — **1946** — **2(d)**

This film illustrates how three factors (fuel, oxygen and ignition temperature) must be present in order to have fire and how the removal of any one factor ends the fire. The difference between flash point and ignition point of fuels is explained. As an example, a real fire aboard a navy ship is shown spreading to different materials and through different types of construction. The best methods of final extinguishment and the prevention of further extention of the fire are shown.

**Chicago Fire** — **27 mins.** — **B & W** — **1958** — **1(i)**

A half-hour program from the television series You Are There places the viewer right in the centre of things as the Chicago Fire catastrophe might have been seen by an on-the-spot reporter stationed near the source. Observation points include on a bridge near the river, on the court house roof with city council, the stockyards, the important waterworks, and finally, down by the lakefront. It is difficult to imagine a more realistic account of this conflagration which destroyed over two thousand acres of the city in 1871.

**Child Safety is No Accident** — **13 mins.** — **Colour** — **1976** — **1(b)**

This film is important for parents with young children, as it points out the need to keep flammables and hot substances away from children. The poisonous nature of everyday household chemicals is revealed, and we are shown how accidents can be minimized by prompt first aid. Child Safety is No Accident urges parents to stop to think what a youngster encounters as he goes through each day of his early years.

**Chlorine and the Fire Fighter** — **29 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **2(c)**

This film shows actual hazardous situations involving chlorine, from a gas leak at a crowded swimming pool to a loaded tank car at a fire scene. Five standard types of chlorine containers and emergency leakage kits are explained in detail.

**Citizen Firemen** — **19 mins.** — **B & W** — **1952** — **2(g)**

This film deals with the work and training of a volunteer fire department in a small town.

**Closed Chest Cardiac Massage II** — **11 mins.** — **Colour** — **1965** — **6(a)**

This film is the third in a series produced for the British Admiralty, and it is intended primarily for medical and first aid personnel. It demonstrates how it may be possible to restore life if exhaled air resuscitation is accompanied by closed chest cardiac massage when respiratory failure is accompanied by cardiac arrest. It has been suggested that such a film is best shown only when a doctor is present. The other three films in the series are BREATING FOR OTHERS, SECONDS COUNT 15 and TRAINING MANIKIN.

**Closed Containers and Fire** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1978** — **2(h)**

A container can be any size or shape, and contain either liquid or gas, flammable or non-flammable. But in a fire, the fact that it is closed makes it highly dangerous. The film summarizes what fire fighting forces should be aware of when closed containers are involved. It answers questions about dangers fire fighters should be exposed to, and how they can reduce the risk. If you know the signs, you'll have a better idea of how close to approach. If you don't know — don't go. It may blow. This film also illustrates different types of closed containers, vented and sealed, the effects of high temperature and increasing pressure and the use of relief valves. It shows the physical changes that take place in closed containers which cause them to rupture and explode.

**Coal Gas** — **10 mins.** — **Colour** — **1953** — **1(a)**

This animated cartoon describes how coal gas poisoning or death can result from improper maintenance and care of the home furnace.

**Code 1001** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1972** — **1(e)**

This training film is directed towards educating staffs of hospitals, nursing homes, mental care facilities and for situations where only one or two persons are available to move the helpless or infirm. Many proven holds and carries are shown and described in detail, and both horizontal and vertical movements are considered. Priorities determined by different types of patients are explained. Throughout the film the proper sequence of procedures in cases of fire and other disasters is presented.

**Collision Rescue** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1976** — **2(b)**

Collision Rescue was produced with the co-operation of the Los Angeles County Fire Department, the Emergency Squad Training Institute, Hurst Performance Inc., and Harvey D. Grant, a senior instructor at the Delaware State Fire School. It shows a highway accident and the rescue of trapped victims, followed by a detailed explanation of the choice and operation of the tools and equipment used for rescue from motor vehicles when extrication is necessary. Some of the equipment used includes colour-coded porta-power wedge and spreader, four ton ram, baling hook, wood cribbing wedges, gas tank sealing clay, blackboard, aluminum blanket, air chisel, pry axe and comealong.

**Combat** — **21 mins.** — **B & W** — **1966** — **1(f) 2(e)**

This film report takes the viewer through all phases of fire department work from answering the alarm at the station, riding the fire apparatus, actual rescues, knocking down big blazes to checking the building and getting ready for the next call. The film deals with the men, the machine, budgets and challenges facing todays firemen. Showing this film in a community will increase understanding, respect and appreciation of the fire department.

**Commercial Building Interior Fires** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1978** — **2(c)**

Because interior fires vary in their extent and intensity, there is no one way to extenguish them. This film describes the behaviour and travel of interior fires and the various attack methods used. Of prime consideration is the reduction of damage caused by an over use of water.

**Condemned** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1970** — **1(a)**

This dramatic film on home safety shows the tragic results of fire carelessness.

**Co-ordinated Fire Attack** — **23 mins.** — **Colour** — **1964** — **2(c)**

This film stresses the principles involving the use of multiple lines in large and rather complex situations. Although it was produced to be used as a companion film with "The Nozzleman", it is also valuable used independently. The use of multiple lines is illustrated by a combination of art and live photography. Actual fire and its control are shown in many different types of structures. The film stresses the need and method of calculating minimum water requirements for a given area. Results in the film emphasize the need for the right amount of water. Proper distribution within an area, the importance of carefully selected attack points, steam clouds that give valuable clues to fire fighters, and the importance of shut-down to preserve valuable steam are all dramatically illustrated.

**Co-ordinated Structural Fire Attack** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **2(c)**

This film looks at the hazards and safety precautions of this most frequently encountered type of fire and outlines the recommended procedure for attacking it. The use of water fog to extinguish structural fire and vehicles in burning is demonstrated.

**Crash Fire Rescue** — **23 mins.** — **B & W** — **1961** — **2(c)**

An aircraft may be expendable, but we must remember that every effort must be made to rescue the people involved in crashes. This film considers the three essentials for fire (fuel, heat, oxygen) and shows how water, carbon dioxide and foam are used as extinguishing agents. Extinguishing equipment is demonstrated on several fires resulting from simulated crashes.

**D.A.R. (Direct Artificial Respiration)** — **11 mins.** — **B & W** — **1960** — **6(a)**

This is a complete training program for teaching mouth-to-mouth breathing. This film shows a lecture given under the guidance of three staff members of the College of Medicine, University of Saskatchewan. Both live and wooden models are used and the proper use of an airway is clearly shown.

**Design For Disaster** — **30 mins.** — **Colour** — **1962** — **1(i) 1(j)**

This is the story of the 1961 Los Angeles fire which destroyed 537 homes and other buildings in the Bell Air and Brentwood districts. The combination of wood-shingled roofs and tinder-dry chaparral brush covering hilly ground swept by hot, dry winds was sufficient to turn the normal points of fire origin into a raging inferno involving over 6,000 acres and 3,000 fire fighters.

**Division To Danger** — **12 mins.** — **Colour** — **1978** — **2(h)**

The increased dangers of flammable liquids and combustible solids when changed to gases, vapour and dusts is demonstrated. Included are visual demonstrations of dust, gas and vapour explosions, flammable liquid flashback, vapour travel, vapour tenacity, temperature factors, and ignition characteristics of wood and steel.

**Donald's Fire Survival Plan** — **10 mins.** — **Colour** — **1966** — **1(a)**

This Walt Disney feature shows that when a house fire occurs, what is done in the first few minutes can mean the difference between life and death. The film is suitable for people of all ages, and is a highly effective teaching aid for fire departments, PTA's, and anyone concerned with fire safety and good exit drills.

**Don't Get Burned** — **22 mins.** — **Colour** — **1975** — **1(a)**

This film communicates a fire safety message to young people, because it was made by students like themselves. It provides lessons on fire prevention, smoking in bed, baby sitting, home fire escape plans and false alarms, in terms anyone can relate to.

**Down To Earth** — **11 mins.** — **Colour** — **1983** — **2(b)**

This training film is about the correct and safe use of scraping tools on the fire line. It covers proper tool selection for the job at hand and it emphasizes safe working habits.

**Drowning Machine** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1982** — **6(b)**

This film describes rescue efforts in areas with fast-moving water. The film is useful for rescue personnel who attempt water rescue in such places as low head dams. T.V. footage from rescue attempts where lives were lost is used to make the point that if the rescuer "cannot save himself, he cannot save others." The film also describes the often fatal consequences of water rescues in the hydraulic at low head dams.

**Easy Way Out, The** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **2(h)**

By means of unique laboratory demonstrations, this film explains what foam is and how it extinguishes flammable liquid fire. It outlines the characteristics of good fire extinguishing foam and the reason why there are different types of foam, how it is produced at the fire scene and the best procedure for fighting a flammable liquid fire faster, safer and easier.

**Electrical Safety Around The Farm** — **23 mins.** — **Colour** — **1973** — **1(h) (k)**

Electrical Safety Around the Farm deals with the potential hazards of overhead primary power-lines and underground grid systems around the farm. It offers concrete safety advice on moving grain augers, winged-back cultivators, machinery equipped with CB antennas, locating CB base and TV antennas safely for future maintenance, proper location of haystackers, handling lightweight irrigation pipe ladders. Numerous emergency situations are dealt with, and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation is dealt with. Contact with the local utility is stressed when identifying hazards, moving buildings under primary lines, learning the height of primary lines and reporting accidents and downed lines.

**Electrical Safety In The Home** — **14 mins.** — **Colour** — **1961** — **1(k)**

The object of this film is to alert viewers to the common electrical hazards that may be found in their homes and to depict the proper means of preventing or correcting such hazards. A boy and his father check their home for electrical fire and shock hazard guided by an electrical safety inspection sheet the boy brought home from school.

**Electricity — Handle With Care** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1978** — **1(k)**

The purpose of this film is to prevent accidents caused by using the electric power found in homes, schools and offices. An understanding of the basic facts in the use of electricity should prevent deaths from electric shock; should save thousands of lives and homes from destruction by fires; may even help conserve part of our dwelling energy supply and save money. The main considerations covered in this film are; circuit breakers and fuses, proper wiring, grounding, extension cords and repairs.

**Electricity — The Hidden Heat** — **21 mins.** — **Colour** — **1978** — **3(b)**

This film was made to help firms train their employees in the proper use of electricity, to help protect not only the business, but jobs. It was made by the Fire Protection Association (UK), and it describes how intense heat, generated by electrical faults, may ignite combustibles. The need for qualified electricians in installing work of this nature is stressed, as well as the necessity of routine checking and testing installations due to aging and the effects on oil, water, chemicals and vibrating machinery. Appliances, their use and mis-use are discussed, as well as proper maintenance. If such a fire is discovered, the film describes the right action to follow, including the three types of portable extinguishers for use on electrical fires. When properly used and cared for, electricity makes life easier. Mis-used, it costs lives, jobs and dollars.

**Emergency Control** — **12 mins.** — **Colour** — **1970** — **2(c)**

Shows the right action for fire department personnel to take at fires involving natural gas, together with its characterisics.

**Emergency Control Of Natural Gas** — **30 mins.** — **Colour** — **1970** — **2(c)**

The recent growth of natural gas distribution throughout the domestic and commercial utilities in our municipalities has out-paced our knowledge of its safe control. While emergencies are few, they are usually severe, and it was with a view to informing those most closely connected with this distribution what to look for and how to deal with this latest utility problem that the film was made for. Responsible installation inspection is absolutely necessary. The detection of the leakage before serious conditions occur is of the utmost importance. The film should be seen by both the gas distributors staff and the general public.

**Emergency First Aid** — **19 mins.** — **Colour** — **1980** — **6(a)**

At some point in your life you will be in a situation where your knowledge or ignorance of emergency first aid will determine whether another human being lives or dies! Prepare for that moment now. What you do in an emergency and how quickly you do it in the first critical moments before trained medical help arrives can mean the difference between life and death. This film stresses the importance of knowing how to get help and how to render first aid until help arrives. It demonstrates the basic step-by-step procedures that anyone can learn in order to deal effectively with any emergency situation. It covers such fundamental topics as bleeding, stopped breathing, poisoning, and the recognition and treatment of shock.

**Emergency Removal of Patients** — **17 mins.** — **Colour** — **1961** — **1(e)**

The helpless condition of many hospital patients gives them top priority in removal to safety during an emergency. Their various types of illness or injury demand special attention by well-trained personnel. The film shows all necessary one, two and three-man carries. We then watch a visiting fire department officer instructing a student nurse class in the proper use of the common portable extinguishers, and the film ends with a mass evacuation exercise by nurse and patients down an iron fire escape.

**Emergency Response** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1959** — **2(b)**

A lot of good advice is contained in this instructional film for drivers of fire apparatus. Intersections, alleys, expressways, islands and traffic signals are but a few of the many problems discussed. Relationship to other emergency apparatus is discussed in detail, as are the special precautions to be taken at times of poor visibility. The uncertain value of sirens in heavy traffic or congested building areas and the best position to take on pulling up to a fire will give some idea of the scope of this film.

**Emergency Resuscitation** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1965** — **6(a)**

For this series of four films, please refer to the titles following: BREATHING FOR OTHERS, SECONDS COUNT 15, CLOSED CHEST CARDIAC MASSAGE 11 and THE TRAINING MANIKIN.

**Emulsion Extinguishment of Oil Fires with Water Sprays** — **19 mins.** — **Colour** — **1958** — **2(h)**

This film demonstrates the extinguishment of various types of oil with low and high velocity emulsion-forming sprays with both portable and fixed installations. It briefly describes the many types of nozzles made by one manufacturer.

**Evacuation of Medical Facilities** — **22 mins.** — **Colour** — **1983** — **1(e)**

Stresses the importance of emergency training for health care personnel and provides information about their role in emergency evacuations. Topics include disaster planning, staff training, evacuation procedures, alarm and safety systems and correct emergency response. The film points out information that is essential to a safe evacuation: coordination of evacuation plans by fire departments, hospitals and emergency relief agencies; the importance of evacuating patient charts; the equipment and medication that is needed to sustain critical care patients; basic evacuation procedures; the types of evacuations necessary under various emergency conditions; and how to act decisively to confine the fire and summon aid.

**EDITH (Exit Drills In The Home)** — **13 mins.** — **Colour** — **1980** — **1(a)**

This fire survival film is a vivid, realistic portrayal of fire in the home and how to survive it. Hours of danger are shown, fire situations, fire behaviour, smoke killer, types of dwellings, confusion of occupants, escape devices, pre-planning and executing the escape are outlined. Other highlights include protecting the young and helpless, installation and operation of smoke detectors, and fire fighter procedures.

**Exit Drill In The Home** — **11 mins.** — **Colour** — **1965** — **1(a)**

Home evacuation is the subject of this motivational film. The great need for pre-planning and drills is emphasized. Specific methods are not shown because they would vary from home to home.

**Extension Ladders Operation** — **10 mins.** — **Colour** — **1973** — **2(a)**

This film provides a visual demonstration on the step-by-step procedures of correctly raising and lowering the 20, 24 and 35-foot extension ladder.

**Extinguish That Fire** — **25 mins.** — **Colour** — **1977** — **1(d)**

Describes fire extinguisher types. How to remove them from their brackets, how to transport them and how to properly put them into operation. Fire classification is explained and the right type of extinguisher that should be used on each class of fire is demonstrated.

**F-102 Pilot Rescue** — **7 mins.** — **Colour** — **1962** — **2(c)**

This film on the proper means of entry and seat-ejection equipment would benefit fire departments which might find a crashed aircraft of the F-102 type.

**Farm Petroleum Safety** — **26 mins.** — **Colour** — **1958** — **1(h) 2(h)**

The increased use of petroleum products around the farm calls for a growing knowledge of the fire hazards concerned and how to control them. Through the use of a farm safety demonstration staged at a farm fair, we are shown the many applications of gasoline and kerosene as used on farms. Areas covered include refueling, cleaning clothes, storage, smoking, and the questionable practice of starting or boosting a stove fire. This film tells the story of one family, as told by the son.

**Fighting Petroleum Storage Fires** — **26 mins.** — **Colour** — **1983** — **2(h)**

Safe and efficient methods for handling petroleum storage fires along with actual footage of the fires are depicted in this new film. Fire ground operations such as personnel safety, foam vs. water attack, hose line protection, use and placement of equipment, controlled burns and how to avoid BLEVE's are included. Boilovers, tactical positioning, command posts, tank types, and foam calculations are also covered.

**Fighting Tank Fires** — **25 mins.** — **Colour** — **1961** — **2(h)**

Fighting Tank Fires covers everything fire fighters should know on the control and extinguishment of fires involving flammable liquid bulk storage tanks. Areas included are movement and positioning of personnel, handling fog lines, the part played by the fire officers, the stopping of fuel flow, the problem of steel supports and the consideration to be taken in pre-planning and handling of this type of fire as well as fires in diked areas.

**Fire** — **8 mins.** — **Colour** — **1985** — **4(d)**

Hand puppets discuss the dangers of playing with matches and lighters, then talk about how to get out if a fire occurs in the home or school.

**Fire (Gateway)** — **10 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **4(b)**

This film shows what is needed to make a fire, what is does for us, how to control it and how to prevent it.

**Fire and Explosion Hazards From Flammable Anaesthetics** — **30 mins.** — **Colour** — **1965** — **1(e)**

Static electricity dangers in hospital operating rooms are demonstrated, including precautions to be taken, safeguards and safety procedures.

**Fire And The Witch** — **10 mins.** — **Colour** — **1977** — **4(c)**

Puppets are shown to tell children about the dangers of fire in this version of the Hansel and Gretel fairy tale. The two puppets teach the witch such survival tactics as rolling out a clothing fire, handling a grease fire and reporting a fire.

**Fire and Water** — **22 mins.** — **Colour** — **1962** — **1(f)**

This film was produced by the HAMILTON (Ontario) Fire Department to tell the community about fire department work, methods, equipment, planning, training and progress. A comparison is made between a controlled fire in a steel mill and an uncontrolled blaze in building construction.

**Fires and Wires** — **25 mins.** — **Colour** — **1966** — **1(k)**

This film is directed to police, fire departments and emergency personnel. It describes and explains the proper procedures to follow in handling most types of electrical hazards involved in fires. Some non-fire emergencies are included.

**Fire And Your Hospital** — **25 mins.** — **B & W** — **1952** — **1(e)**

This training film for hospital employees shows how a fire safety plan should be organized. It outlines how each department of the hospital should react to a fire alarm, how patients can be saved, and fire spread reduced. Constructional features of hospital buildings are pointed out that help to prevent fire from starting and spreading, and assist in stopping the fire.

**Fire Apparatus** — **45 mins.** — **Colour** — **1965** — **2(b)**

This film offers sound advice to the drivers of fire apparatus in three sections, titled Preparation, Gear Shifting and Steering. Particular attention is paid to the movement of heavy vehicles over hilly ground.

**Fireaters** — **18 mins.** — **Colour** — **1973** — **3(b)**

This film explains in detail the technology of automatic highspeed fire protection systems using Halon 1301. This is used to protect against fire in high value risk areas such as computer rooms, tape storage vaults, and peaking generator stations. Rapid detection, rapid discharge and extinguishment are important in these situations.

**Fire at The MGM Grand Hotel** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1982** — **1(l)**

A moving account of the fire that struck the MGM Grand Hotel on November 21, 1980. Studying the human aspects of the incident, the film is designed to motivate and instruct — to prompt people to plan for their personal safety when staying at or working in a high-rise building. Covers how fire fighting and rescue operations were carried out and documents smoke and fire spread. The story of the MGM Grand Hotel fire is told by fire personnel, witnesses at the scene and survivors of this tragedy.

**Fire At Work** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1973** — **1(c)**

This film was designed to make the viewer more fire safety conscious. It shows how the more common fires are caused, how they can be avoided, and chances of them occuring reduced.

**Fire Boat** — **10 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **4(a)**

This film demonstrates how the fire boats operate in putting out waterfront fires. We also see how the firefighters live, work and play.

**Fire Brigade** — **20 mins.** — **B & W** — **1954** — **2(a)**

This film shows the training of fire fighters and the organization of fire brigades in Australia.

**Firecare** — **16 mm** — **Colour** — **1985** — **1(e)**

Firecare is a new two-part film for use in teaching your health care staff safety and emergency action. The two-part format gives you the advantage of not only covering all areas of fire safety in your health care facility but also presenting the information in logical segments that help the trainee to absorb better the many lessons of fire safety.

FIRECARE i — 18 Mins.
Tells your staff
— How to evaluate potential and plan for fire
— Fundamentals of fire prevention and how to make it work
— Procedure in responding to a fire emergency
— Types and uses of various fire equipment

FIRECARE II — 14 Mins.
illustrates
— How portable fire extinguishers work and how to use them
— Rescuing patients, sequence of action in a fire emergency
— Horizontal and vertical relocation and evacuation of patients
— The value and responsibility of each person in fire safety

**Fire: Cause For Alarm** — **14 mins.** — **Colour** — **1962** — **1(a)**

One of the many films under the classification of Fire Prevention, this film takes four of the most common errors we make concerning fire safety. In the film we are shown the proper way to handle these four problems. It ends with a review of good fire safety practices, including how to report a fire, and its extinguishment.

**Fire . . . Code 3** — **17 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **2(b)**

Increasingly heavy traffic means increased hazards — especially to fire department trucks and their crews. This film deals with Code 3 driving (red light and siren) and how to avoid accidents. It shows how practice in manoevering, stopping, skidding, backing up and proper speed can help reduce the incidence of accidents in emergency driving.

**Fire: Concepts and Behavior** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1979** — **1(c)**

The principles of combustion are illustrated in this film, to show how fuel, heat, oxygen and chemical chain reactions produce the phenomenon of fire. This is an excellent teaching film for a fire science training course.

**Fire: Countdown to Disaster** — **16 mm** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1986** — **1(c) (d)**

Your audience will see the most dramatic flashover demonstration ever filmed, the lethal effects of smoke that come before the fire, and much more. Ideal as an opener for virtually all fire fighter training programs, as well as for community firesafety presentations.

Whether your objective is to convince local residents to install smoke detectors and residential sprinklers, and plan escape routes — or to impress on members of your department the need to wear SCBA at all times — this authoritative, dramatic film is sure to bring you good results.

**Fire Drill** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1983** — **1(b)**

This film demonstrates the planning and carrying out of a fire drill. The film includes information about mapping exit routes, appointing group leaders, reporting a fire and meeting the emergency egress needs of the handicapped. Also included are tips on how to plan for such unexpected problems as smoke, hot doors and blocked exits, as well as how to develop alternate routes and exits. The film shows children and teachers planning and practicing the fire drill procedure. Later when a real fire breaks out, they perform a fire drill according to the practices outlined.

**Fire Emergency in Patient Care Facilities** — **22 mins.** — **Colour** — **1982** — **1(e)**

Fire in patient care area demands immediate action from the fire discoverer. Rules of action are helpful, but the fire situation should dictate the action to be taken. This film discusses the actions to be taken in those first few moments of the fire-situation.
Any employee of a health-care facility who functions in the patient-care area must be able to respond immediately to fire and initiate the actions necessary to prevent loss of life or property.

The key to effective action is training — training that exposes staff-members to the informational situation of the patient fire-emergency and the techniques necessary to effect safe removal of endangered individuals. Proper techniques should enable staff members to remove patients regardless of size differences without injury to the rescued or the rescuer.
80 slides and a cassette program are also available on the evacuation patients.

**Fire Exit Drill At Our School** — **10 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **4(d)**

Purpose: to help a class want to work together to improve fire exit drills. Shows the importance of quickly reacting to the alarm and orderly exit from classrooms, knowing what to do if one is not in the room when the alarm is sounded, and the other specific skills which make for good, safe fire exit drills.

**Fire Extinguishers and Smoke Detectors** **18 mins.** **Colour** **1978** **1(d)**

Smoke detectors are your early-warning devices — but only if you have them, if they are operating properly and if they are located in the right place in the home. Along with fire extinguishers they are the best and cheapest form of life and property insurance you can have. Insurance policies only soften the financial blow after a fire. Detectors alert occupants while the fire is small and there is time to escape.

**Fire Fighter** **20 mins.** **Colour.** **1965** **1(f)**

This film will help give city officials and the general public a greater appreciation of the specialized training and equipment demanded of a city fire department.

**Fire Fighter 26** **26 mins.** **Colour** **1975** **1(f)**

This film shows the rough, tough working conditions that confront todays fire fighter, and the high degree of advance training and study he must do before he can take his place alongside fellow fire fighters. The different aspects of fire, the special techniques needed to achieve success against the challenge of high rise problems, the guts and self-preservation instinct needed to outline deadly smoke concentration of basement fires, and many other considerations that go towards making a good member of the fire service are listed. Both the recruit and the general public will have a greater respect for this brave, knowledgeable and compassionate group of men devoted to helping others against fire.

**Fire Fighter And Electricity** **17 mins.** **Colour** **1980** **2(b)**

Fire fighting is a hazardous occupation, and the hazard can be increased when electrical equipment is involved. This film aquaints fire fighters and their trainers in ways to cope with electrical dangers. Using faulty rubber gloves, or improperly using bolt cutters and metal ladders can all lead to trouble for fire fighters. Highlights include the safe use of water in a fog pattern and on live electrical equipment, and the correct way to remove a victim from contact with live conductors.

**Fire Fighting In Country Elevators** **20 mins.** **Colour** **1961** **1(h)**

This film stresses fire department pre-planning and the importance of outside access in country elevator fires. It shows what can happen when elevator management is lax and fire departments fail to carry out familiarization programs in these complex types of construction.

**Fire Fighting Strategy** **24 mins.** **Colour** **1973** **2(f)**

This comprehensive and dramatic film condenses the basics of fire-ground planning, size-up, rescue, ventilation, exposure protection, extinguishment, salvage and overhaul practices.

**Fire Fighting With Hand-Portable Extinguishers** **19 mins.** **Colour** **1961** **2(h)**

This film was sponsored by an extinguisher manufacturer who operates a school where correct operating, recharging and maintenance of the products are taught. The film begins with a school lecture, and then follows the students out to the fire ground for practical training. Demonstrations are included on the 2¾ lb. and 20 lb. dry chemical extinguisher and the 10 to 20 and 30 lb. stored-pressure types.

**Fire Fighting With Wheeled Dry Chemical Extinguishers** **18 mins.** **Colour** **1962** **1(d) 2(b) 2(h)**

The large wheeled models used here were designed to be operated efficiently by inexperienced personnel. A two-channel dry chemical nozzle is demonstrated and its uses explained. The equipment is used on a flammable liquid spill fire, horizontal and vertical jets of flaming propane, a 10 by 10 foot pan fire of gasoline, and a 300 square foot pit of crude oil.

**Fire Finders, The** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1970** — **1(c)**

Various types of fire detection and alarm devices are shown in this film, with their operation and different uses to fit the appropriate areas to be protected.

**Fire Hose** — **16 mins.** — **B & W** — **1942** — **2(b)**

This film covers the complete care and handling of fire hose and describes the necessary accessories. The proper ways to meet some of the more common problems of hose laying are explained, including around corners, many lengths by two men, the shoulder carry, up flights of stairs, and the "divided hose" body in truck loading.

**Fire Hose 26** — **26 mins.** — **Colour** — **1976** — **2(b)**

In Fire Hose 26, the construction of hose is described, and the different types, sizes and purposes are explained. Accessories such as couplings, nozzles, and other fittings are discussed. Normal care and the correct maintenance are well covered. Different hose carriers are outlined, as well as the best methods of packing different hose loads for the purpose desired. Correct procedures are shown for laying out hydrant to fire and how to change a hose length both with and without a hose clamp. The approved method of advancing hose up a ladder and stairway is shown.

**Fire In America** — **28 mins.** — **Colour** — **1981** — **2(c) 1(i)**

This dramatic film documents more than 20 of the most significant fires in American history, including the MGM Grand Hotel fire in Las Vegas. It tells how these tragic incidents led to breakthroughs and advances in fire safety technology.

**Fire In My Kitchen** — **12 mins.** — **Colour** — **1970** — **1(a) (d)**

Fire in My Kitchen shows what a housewife should do with fires involving stoves, waste baskets, grease accumulation, clothing and other household trouble spots.

**Fire In Town** — **28 mins.** — **Colour** — **1959** — **1(a) 2(e)**

The Office of the Fire Marshal co-operated in the making of this film about one town's decision to change its fire department from a volunteer brigade to a full-time paid department with a full-time home inspection program. It traces the events which lead up to this decision, and shows how fear from fire can be wiped from the minds of the citizens when the alarm sounds.

**Firekill** — **16 mm** — **Colour** — **1988** — **1(g)**

Firekill is a motion picture which demonstrates the killing power of fire. It reveals why Fire Fighting tops the list of America's most lethal vocations. It shows why civilian survival depends so much upon the strength of local fire departments. Firekill is crammed from start to finish with impressive fire ground action. It features real fires, real fire fighting, and real fire situations that account for most of the nation's fire deaths.

**Fireman, The (EBF)** — **11 mins.** — **B & W** — **1950** — **4(a)**

Portrays the duties and activities of a company of fire fighters. It illustrates how fire fighters practice fire fighting and life-saving methods, and shows them in action at a real fire.

**Fireman At Your Door** — **19 mins.** — **B & W** — **1961** — **1(a) 2(e)**

Describes a community wide home inspection program of a modern fire department. Many of these have already succeeded, often dramatically, in reducing home fire losses. The film enables the viewer to accompany a fire fighter as he inspects a typical home for fire hazards and by means of a self-test invites members of the audience to match their knowledge and perception with the expert in discovering potential danger spots.

**Firemen Go To War** — **17 mins.** — **Colour** — **1946** — **1(f) 5(d)**

This is the story of the Corps of Canadian Fire Fighters, recruiting, training and arriving in England — there to assist the National Fire Service in its fight against destruction by fire from enemy raids.

**Firemen — On Guard** — **11 mins.** — **Colour** — **1965** — **4(a)**

Of particular interest to children, this film shows the activities of a modern fire department.

**Fire — Not In My House** — **11 mins.** — **Colour** — **1972** — **1(a)**

This film stresses that a fire-safe home environment is just as necessary as a pollution-free world. It takes an entertaining approach to the problem of convincing people of the importance of ridding their homes of fire hazards. In the film, families are reminded that their homes are not free of fire hazards after a nearby house is involved in a fire.

**Fire On The Farm** — **15 mins.** — **B & W** — **1951** — **1(h)**

This film illustrates fire prevention on the farm, and shows how the farmer can aid his volunteer fire company by providing a sufficient water supply.

**Fire On The Rise** — **16 mm** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1985** — **3(a) 2(i)**

**Tools For Control**
This film was made for people responsible for large buildings, warehouses and plants. This powerful film specificially details the tools experts now use to cope with fire emergencies in these large and high-rise buildings. It recommends the practice of risk management so fire won't destroy lives and jobs.

**Fire! Out Of Control** — **13 mins.** — **Colour** — **1981** — **1(i)**

This is the story of a plant that was destroyed because of human failure. Dramatic fire scenes illustrate the progress of the fire.

**Fire! Patty Learns What To Do** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1958** — **1(j) 4(c)**

When a fire threatens the Garman farm, the children rise to the emergency and each does his part. At school the children participate in a fire prevention lesson.

**Fire Power** — **22 mins.** — **Colour** — **1962** — **2(h)**

Describes proper methods of handling gasoline, in addition to a discussion of its benefits and hazards. A series of non-technical demonstrations shows the common causes of gasoline fires and the basic principles involved in fighting these fires.

**Fire Prevention In The Home** — **14 mins.** — **B & W** — **1951** — **1(a)**

Traces the story of two school boys following a class fire prevention lesson, as each arrives home to fill in a home self-inspection blank.

**Fire Prevention In Residential Homes** — **16 mm** — **21 mins.** — **Colour** — **1985** — **1(e)**

History has consistently shown that whenever fire strikes any residential home, the results are nearly always tragic. All staff must be fully acquainted with fire procedure and with fire prevention. The film was produced to help make training quick, simple and effective. It pays particular attention to those difficult problems such as smoking, arson and conducting night rounds.

**Fire Protection Through Research** — **35 mins.** — **Colour** — **1958** — **2(h)**

Water, when correctly applied, is effective in extinguishing flammable liquids. Finely dispersed spray is one answer to the problem and we are shown many laboratory demonstrations to prove the point. Several fixed extinguishment systems are demonstrated including automatic detection, emulsion and vapour dilution extinguishment, and foam, carbon dioxide and dry chemical systems.

**Fire Protection Valve Supervision** — **18 mins.** — **Colour** — **1972** — **3(a)**

This is a well-made film dealing with an important part of the subject of plant fire protection. It supplies a general picture of good value supervision from inspection and testing practices through how to handle a fault in the system. It also covers the locking of common types of valves and demonstrates the proper use of the valve shut-off tag.

**Fire Rescue Companies** — **25 mins.** — **Colour** — **1969** — **6(b)**

A fire department training film shows the firefighter's "other" services to the public as opposed to actual fire fighting: the rescue of stranded climbers, first aid work and the resuscitation in cases of heart attack, asphyxiation, etc. Very good public relations film for showing a general meeting and containing many points of interest to the fire departments on organization where necessary in cases of emergency.

**Fire Response** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1983** — **1(a)**

A perfect film to increase public awareness about fire safety in your community. An innovative film showing fire scenarios and the proper actions to take in the event of fire. Covers the most frequent ways fires start and illustrates the proper response, including sounding the alarm, evacuating the building and extinguishing the fire if it is not too big to fight. Also emphasizes the role of smoke detectors, sprinkler systems, and fire extinguishers.

**Fire Safety For The Elderly** — **18 mins.** — **Colour** — **1980** — **1(c)**

It focusses on the special problems of the elderly in fire emergencies and offers solutions. Senior citizens discuss actual experiences they've learned. The film makes a solid case for the need for special fire safety education for the elderly. It also emphatically stresses that through education the elderly can learn to prevent most accidents that give rise to fires and can learn to respond better in any fire emergency. A powerful movie that's sure to promote good fire safety practices in your community.

**Fire Safety In Hospitals and Sanitariums** — **25 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **1(e)**

Produced to augment the educational and training program conducted by fire prevention inspectors in hospitals and sanitariums. Common causes of fire are shown and discussed. Safety devices and first aid fire fighting appliances are demonstrated. Considerable stress is laid upon the hazards of explosions in surgery and delivery rooms. Fire emergency plans are explained and seen in operation. All scenes were filmed in actual hospitals and sanitariums. People appearing in the picture are regular surgeons, nurses and hospital employees who cooperated to the fullest extent to make this picture possible.

**Fire Safety Is Your Department** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1979** — **4(c)**

Intended for audiences of elementary grades through high school. The film would be useful for various service groups, such as scouts and guides, parent/teacher groups and 4-H clubs, etc. It is divided into three sections: fire prevention — the right actions in case of fire — additional fire precautions. Three major concepts are emphasized; that fire safety is the responsibility of each of us — that most fires could have been prevented by following simple safety rules — and that fighting fires is fire fighters work (except for very small fires in which can be safely handled — with portable fire extinguishers).

**Fire Safety Is Your Problem** — **11 mins.** — **B & W** — **1957** — **4(c)**

Intended for children of elementary school age (grades 1-8, this film is designed to help them understand and appreciate some of the most important rules for fire safety in the home and other situations. Stress is placed upon fire prevention. Major points in the film are: close box before striking match, be sure match is out before discarding. Get rid of accumulated trash; burn trash with care. Store flammable materials with care. When you are part of a large group inside, locate nearest exit for own use. In case of home fire, leave house, call fire department. If clothing catches fire, smother the flames, do not run! Realize that fire safety is your problem.

**Fire Science** — **15 mins.** — **B & W** — **1961** — **1(c)**

This partly animated film introduces the viewer to the chemistry of combustion, visualizing the molecular action of burning fuel. Experiments are used to explain the concept of fuel, oxidation, kindling temperature and spontaneous combustion.

**Fire's The Enemy** — **11 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **2(a) (b)**

The organization, training and drill of the Auxiliary Fire Service in Great Britain is described in this film. The different equipment and techniques may be of special interest to the fire fighter. The extinguishment of a large fire is shown.

**Fire Sleuths** — **25 mins.** — **Colour** — **1982** — **1(b)**

In this entertaining new film, young Bonnie, Michelle and Liz go to work for Sparky and fire dog to stop fires in their neighborhoods. This humorous send-up of the T.V. program "Charlie's Angels" sees the sleuths hunt down fire hazards and teach their families and neighbours how to put the bite on home fires. Sparky's Angels warn people about the dangers of improper storage of flammable liquids, careless smoking, infrequent checking of smoke detectors and many more mistakes that adults make.

**Fire — Sound The Alarm** — **11 mins.** — **Colour** — **1973** — **1(f)**

In this film the emphasis is placed upon calling the fire department as soon as fire is discovered or even suspected. How to properly notify the department by telephone or by using a street box is demonstrated, and the crime of causing a false alarm is dealt with.

**Fire — Two Ways Out** — **11 mins.** — **Colour** — **1972** — **1(a)**

When families fail to plan their home escape routes it can lead to possibly fatal and always dangerous situations under emergency fire conditions. This film illustrates the basic planning for one and two-storey houses and apartments, and emphasizes the need for two exits from each room, especially bedrooms.

**Fire Under Control** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1958** — **2(h)**

Petroleum products are no more dangerous than any other when you know how to deal with them. Laboratory demonstrations explain importance of flash point — especially in storage and use. Many little known facts about petroleum products in regard to fire are clearly illustrated.

**First Aid For Air Crew** — **30 mins.** — **Colour** — **1959** — **6(a)**

Six RCAF air crew land in timber country with only the corporal able to move about. How he recalls and carries out the four main rules of Emergency First Aid on five different types of serious injury is well shown and explained. Any fire fighter could come across such a challenge anytime on the job and this film will go far towards making him a better emergency first aid operator.

**First Aid On The Spot (First Edition)** — **11 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **6(a)**

Shows six common types of injury and approved first aid techniques. The artificial respiration method shown is Schaefer.

**First Aid On The Spot (Second Edition)** **11 mins.** **B & W** **1953** **6(a)**

Shows six common types of injury and approved first aid techniques. The artificial respiration method shown is Holger-Neilsen.

**First Aid On The Spot (Third Edition)** **10 mins.** **B & W** **1953** **6(l)**

Shows six common types of injury and approved first aid techniques for handling each type. The film also demonstrates treatment for shock, the care of wounds, control of bleeding, two methods of artificial respiration: mouth to mouth and back pressure arm-lift, splinting a fracture and treating extensive burns.

**First Five Minutes** **25 mins.** **B & W** **1956** **3(b)**

Fire Chief returns from a fire and tells us how this industrial fire, which put many workers out of a job, could have been controlled in the first five minutes of starting if employees on the spot had known what to do. He then describes the ideal condition of fire prevention planning equipment and procedures that should be present in every factory. He reviews the Triangle of Fire and its application to Fire Classification; emphasizes the importance of regular inspection practice; Stresses the danger of the flue effect in vertical openings and the importance of water in extinguishment; the need for a constantly trained Industrial Fire Brigade, and then takes us through the paces of participating in the fighting of a real industrial fire.

**Five Stages of Rescue** **30 mins.** **B & W** **1959** **5(d)**

The difficult and complicated task of properly searching for and safely removing the victims of large explosive disasters is best accomplished following careful rescue training, incident preplanning and frequent exercise practice. One secret of success is good reconnaissance, (careful observations, plus the collecting of information). The whole job can be divided into five stages: general assessment, the lesser damage attended to first, likely survival locations investigated, "calling and listening" technique and general debris clearance. The film can only show us a general policy as each situation will be found to differ from another.

**Flame Propagation** **20 mins.** **Colour** **1961** **2(d) 3(a)**

Gives a good understanding of how flames travel and behave in confined spaces. Proves the necessity of approved electrical fixtures in hazardous atmosphere and how one piece of unapproved equipment can nullify the safety of other explosion-proof or permissible equipment.

**Flammable Clothing** **8 mins.** **B & W** **1958** **1(a)**

More important than any fire is the fire victim. Property can be replaced; humans cannot. Get them out! We are shown many ways people get caught with their clothing in flames; reaching across stoves — standing too close to heaters and fire places. Every fourth victim is a child. Three out of every adult victims are women. Style and dangerous textiles are shown to be the reason. We are told that if our clothing catches fire, either remove it quickly or lie down and roll on it. Do not run! The fumes can kill us before the fire does.

**Flammable Liquid Fire Safety** **20 mins.** **Colour** **1958** **2(h)**

First shows the extensive uses that flammable liquids play in industry and domestic applications; then the enormous amounts of power which can be suddenly released from relatively small amounts of petroleum products with scenes of tests and actual explosions. We are introduced to the general rules of fire prevention as they apply to these liquids. The different flash-point types are dealt with in more detail followed by a survey of the effects of all kinds of extinguishants on fires of this nature. The film leaves us with the message that flammable liquids are perfectly safe when treated with respect: no open flames, no static electricity, adequate ventilation and safety containers — plus the use of the right extinguisher.

**Flammable Liquids — Beware!** **20 mins.** **Colour** **1975** **2(h)**

This is a training film for both industry and the 'do it yourself' home resident. Flammable liquids in small amounts threaten hundreds of firms and homes everyday. Some people treat them with care. Others not realizing the destructive power of flammable liquids put themselves, their families, their fellow workers and their company in danger. The film, made by the Fire Protection Association in the UK, seeks to remove the dangers by illustrating what can go wrong and discusses simple precautions required to prevent raging fires or violent explosions and shows how small flammable liquid fires should be tackled.

**Flammable Liquids — 16** **16 mins.** **Colour** **1978** **2(h)**

Fires of this kind are discussed with corresponding safety procedures for household items such as paint thinners, hair sprays, insecticides, grease fires and gasoline. Three reasons why gasoline is so dangerous are demonstrated. The connection between flash point and potential danger is explained and the proper reporting of a fire described.

**Flammables Engineering** **22 mins.** **Colour** **1965** **3(b)**

The hazards of storing, transporting, handling and dispensing over 4,000 trade name flammable liquids, present problems to industry which a knowledge of the nature of fire will help us control. The film first presents a laboratory demonstration of the basic reactions of flammable liquids and then considers the safety construction necessary in the designing of safety cans, consumer storage, dispensing and waste cans.

**Flashover** **12 mins.** **Colour** **1980** **2(b)**

This film for the health care professional is about proper evacuation procedures when a fire occurs in a hospital or nursing home. It emphasizes that the single action of closing the door to a room can often prevent a "flashover" and delay or stop a fire from spreading.

**Flixborough Disaster** **22 mins.** **Colour** **1976** **1(i)**

The blast at a chemical Nypro plant in Flixborough in 1974 was Britain's worst peacetime chemical explosion. Twenty-eight people died and 155 were injured, some seriously. The substance that blew up at Flixborough was Cyclohexane, refined petroleum, used in the production of nylon. Forty-five trucks were used to fight this enormous blaze, a scene reminiscent of war time. The nypro plant was virtually destroyed by the pressure waves from the explosion.

**Foam Film** **23 mins.** **Colour** **1979** **2(b)**

Stressing the importance of training in the use of foam equipment, this film first points out the extensive flammable liquids problem that exists throughout the nation and then describes the various types of foam application equipment and demonstrates nozzle techniques. Vapour seal hazards and rescue precautions also are considered.

**Fog Against Fire** **20 mins.** **Colour** **1958** **2(c)**

This is the third photographic report of the Exploratory Committee on the Application of Water and continues the series beginning with the film, 'Using Water Wisely' and Master Spray Stream Problem. It shows the result of further investigations of the application of fog on house construction. Details of planning and application are discussed. Different adjacency exposure risk problems are answered as are the particular problems of uncontained fires such as those found in the large lumber yard fires. The use of combining Master Spray Stream with handlines on the above type of fire is well illustrated. The case of the isolated fire (for example a railway wreck) where water must be brought in by truck and thus used efficiently is clearly demonstrated.

**Fog Techniques in the Extinguishment Of An Oil Well Fire** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1953** — **2(h)**

This film shows an actual oil well fire and how men were able to get close enough to shut off the fuel and extinguish the fire under the protection of water fog.

**Fuel Pressure Fires** — **12 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **2(c)**

Fuel Pressure Fires covers safety regulations and the importance of teamwork in the extinguishment of fuel pressure fires. Proper techniques are shown, the approach of fire is demonstrated, and fuel cut-off and final extinguishment are shown.

**Gasoline and Gas Water Heaters Just Don't Mix!** — **9 mins.** — **Colour** — **1987** — **1(a)**

Targeted to public fire education and intermediate through 12th grade curriculum areas of safety, science and home economics, the film presents a dramatic lesson for fire prevention and safety to all audiences.
In a series of interviews, victims discuss reactions to fire emergencies and what they should have done differently. The viewer is made aware of a common household fire danger and the importance of selecting a safe work site, proper supervision of children, emergency evacuation procedures and calling for help.

**Get Low Get Out** — **10 mins.** — **Colour** — **1977** — **4(d)**

The National Smoke, Fire and Burn Institute, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, is engaged in a nation-wide campaign to encourage the adoption of "Smoke" Drills in the schools as a means of emphasizing the importance of smoke and the need to keep below it. No real smoke is needed. Aetna Life & Casualty has generously agreed to support the campaign and donated this film to the library.

**Getting The Most Out Of Water** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1958** — **2(c)**

This well-planned film is presented by the NFPA Firemens Training Committee and extensive information is given on water and fire fighting. Some of the film's statements follow. Water is abundant, and the best defence against fire. Fire fighters must know the most effective ways to use water against fire. No other material absorbs so much of a fire's heat. Water expands 1,700 times when changed to steam, therefore one cubic foot of water inside a building (or room) of that size would expel all air and gases. On the water condensing back to original cubic foot, the building will be filled with fresh air. The triple function of water applied as fog is that it absorbs heat, expels air and ventilates. Fog-producing nozzles are most common. Four basic stream patterns and their purposes are discussed and the film ends with detailed advice on the practical application of fog and some of the problems found.

**Good Health Through Physical Fitness** — **27 mins.** — **Colour** — **1976** — **6(a)**

Let's face it — fire fighting is risky business even for the physically fit. But for the physically unfit, it can spell personal disaster. This film describes the best type of exercise for fire fighters (see also the first quarter 1976 issue of the Fire Marshals Quarterly News) including WARM UP and FLEXIBILITY, and CARDIOVASCULAR and CONDITIONING exercise. The film ends with this thought: A fire fighters body is a tool. Isn't it about time we gave our bodies as much attention and care as we give our equipment and apparatus.

**Great Chelsea Fire, The** — **35 mins.** — **Colour** — **1977** — **1(i)**

This documentary film is an indepth study of the Chelsea (Mass.) fire of October 14, 1973, showing the conditions that caused the conflagration. The reasons behind the loss of some 30 buildings teach us lessons that should be applied to many other communities before they suffer the same fate.

**Ground Ladders** — **30 mins.** — **Colour** — **1969** — **2(b)**

This is a new kind of training film, produced by the Division of Fire Safety, New York State. After fire fighters perform the different actions of ground ladder use, the sequence is repeated silently, giving the instructor time for discussion and comment on local conditions or procedures. An instructor's training brochure is included with the film.

**Ground Spill Petroleum Fires** — **12 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **2(c)**

Ground spill petroleum fires are exceptionally difficult to fight, due to dense smoke and extreme heat radiation. The recommended procedures for fire control and extinguishment are graphically portrayed, including the application of water fog and wetting agents.

**Guilty** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1975** — **8(a)**

The film shows possible legal action which can result when negligence by private citizens results in fire damage. Three factual court cases are dramatized: Criminal investigation for cause of fire; Civil liability for damage to property of others; Juvenile responsibility for damage by children playing with matches.

**Handling LP-Gas Emergencies** — **25 mins.** — **Colour** — **1968** — **2(c)**

Filmed in co-operation with the Tulsa Fire Department and the National LP-Gas Association, this film demonstrates the methods of proper control of this type of emergency, involving both fires and unignited leaks of the liquid and vapours. This is a good fire department training film.

**Hands At Work** — **21 mins.** — **Colour** — **1980** — **3(a)**

Aimed at industrial workers, this film teaches the fundamentals of fire safety in the workplace. It stresses fire prevention, and explains the use of fire protection equipment found in factories.

**Hark The Safety Fairy Sings** — **12 mins.** — **Colour** — **1981** — **4(c)**

The holiday season is the time to be jolly and carefree — but not careless. During the holidays when homes are trimmed with beautiful (but highly flammable) decorations, there is a great need for children and grownups alike to be alert for possible fire hazards, and to take extra precautions to prevent fires.

**Have A Wonderful Evening** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1970** — **1(b)**

This film gives advice to teenagers who babysit, and makes some suggestions to parents who depend on babysitters.

**Hazardous Materials — Emergency Response** — **30 mins.** — **Colour** — **1980** — **2(h)**

This film includes footage from real explosions, leaks, spills and fires, and also uses animation and diagrams. It covers recognition of hazardous materials incidents, chemical identification, warning labels, immediate cautions regarding attack or tactical withdrawal, and problems of flammable gas, liquids, solids, oxidizers, etc. Special equipment is noted, and public and private agencies available for help and information are listed. This film is recommended for hazardous materials seminars.

**Haz-Mats! Case Studies for Emergency Responders** — **16 mm** — **30 mins.** — **Colour** — **1987** — **2(h)**

The film treats each incident as a problem with a specific set of circumstances. Your team will see why certain response strategies were selected, what extinguishing agents were chosen, and how to implement strategies for different types of haz-mat emergencies.

You'll get a birds-eye view of these serious haz-mat incidents:

- Westbrook, Maine: January 22, 1985. Pesticide fire engulfs the Agway Company.
- Anaheim, California: June 22, 1985. Fricker Company agricultural chemical storage facility burns.
- Benicia, California: January 19, 1985. Tanker truck carrying molten sulfur crashes, causing a large fire.
- Livingston, Louisiana: September 28, 1982. Train carrying more than 30 cars of hazardous materials derails, BLEVE occurs.

**Heather Becomes A Firefighter** — **13 mins.** — **Colour** — **1981** — **1(c)**

An excellent film depicting a normal day in the life of a fire fighter along with pertinent and contemporary dialogue. Can be used effectively to educate and familiarize school groups or the general public. Contrary to the title, the film does not make any statements on the pros and cons of a female firefighter. It merely accepts the status as fait d'compli.

**Heating Safely** — **16 mins.** — **B & W** — **1955** — **1(a)**

Space heaters is the subject. A reporter visits the fire chief enquiring as to the basic cause of the sudden rise in house fires recently, what the fire department is doing and whether the paper can assist. The fire chief answers that the people need more knowledge about oil heaters — and more respect for kerosene. He says that there's nothing wrong with the heaters; just know a few simple rules. The chief shows the reporter a film recently taken about the heaters illustrating their proper handling. A few tips on gas and electric heaters are added.

**Help Is** — **18 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **6(b)**

Tips on what to do and what not to do if you are the first person on the scene of an accident are outlined in this film. How to cope with an emergency situation until the police and ambulance attendants arrive. This is a practical and simple approach to a situation you may face at any time.

**Help Prevent Fires** — **12 mins.** — **Colour** — **1963** — **1(a)**

This Swiss film animates everyday household objects and corrects common home fire hazards caused by the owner. Although the commentary is in French, the message will be clearly impressed on the viewers mind.

**Helping Sprinklers To Help You** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1962** — **2(f) 3(a)**

The type of fire that needs a lot of manpower equipment and large quantities of water is usually responsible for a major share of the nation's fire losses. Automatic detection and extinguishers play an important part in eliminating these fires. We watch a fire department as it attends a fire in a factory protected by automatic extinguishers. A pumper is used to augment the water supply to the sprinkler system. Control valves of the system have been checked and yard hydrants on the sprinkler supply line are left unused. Important to a good operation of this kind is pre-planning, field inspections and classroom instructions. All three are shown here.

**Heroine Of The Week (TV)** — **4 mins.** — **B & W** — **1955** — **1(b) 7(a)**

A reporter looking for a story in a fire chief's office is told of how a 12-year-old girl who was babysitting two children discovers a fire in the house and capably handles the situation quickly and safely. The reporter printed the story under the headline "Heroine of the Week".

**Highfire! Plan For Survival** — **19 mins.** — **Colour** — **1977** — **1(e)**

Another of the growing list of films on the problem of fire in high-rise buildings, this one approaches the questions by describing all the elements necessary for a full fire prevention, evacuation and fire fighting program. Pre-fire planning is shown to be of utmost importance. The fire safety team, comprised of a director, wardens and fire brigade are the first line of prevention, evacuation and defence — before the municipal fire service arrives. This team should also acquaint each and every daily occupant of the building with good fire prevention and fire evacuation habits.

**High Rise Building Fire** — **7 mins.** — **Colour** — **1973** — **2(i)**

**Sao Paulo-Brazil**
This film is a spectacular on-the-scene film report of the disastrous Andraus Building fire in Sao Paulo, Brazil. As the fire develops in the 31-storey reinforced concrete department store and office building, we see a rare study of the exterior flame spread. Fire fighting operations and rescue from the roof by helicopters are pictured. The educational and fire training lessons to be learned from seeing this film make it of value to fire service people, architects, building officials, engineers and other interested groups.

**High Rise Buildings, Fire Safety and You** — **12 mins.** — **Colour** — **1975** — **2(i)**

Designed for residents, employees and managers of high rise buildings, this film identifies fire dangers in high rise structures. It illustrates good fire prevention practices, and explains alarm and emergency escape procedures to protect the safety of those who live and work in this type of building. It provides tenants and management with a training plan to ensure life and property safety.

**High Rise Building Problems** — **17 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **2(i)**

This film demonstrates modern techniques for fire protection and fire suppression in buildings beyond the reach of aerial ladders and hose stream capabilities.

**High-Rise Fire Survival** — **21 mins.** — **Colour** — **1984** — **2(i)**

This film dramatically illustrates the need for cooperation with the fire department before fire strikes, as well as during a high-rise fire. It also shows the importance of a workable safety plan for anyone who lives or works in such a building.

**High Rise Pre-Fire Planning** — **25 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **2(i)**

This is a valuable teaching film for fire departments in communities containing high-rise buildings. The film demonstrates inspection procedures, rescues and fire fighting.

**High Visibility Protection For Fire Fighters** — **12 mins.** — **Colour** — **1977** — **2(b)**

Fire fighting personnel must be well seen at all times when on the job. This film illustrates Dr. Solomon's lime-yellow concept — the importance of high contrast materials and the effectiveness of retro-reflective marking. Strong lime-yellow fluorescence is best whether on fire apparatus or fire fighters clothing, for best results in daylight. For nightime, white retro-reflectance is best for brightness with good contrast. These points are all convincingly illustrated in the film.

**Highway Rescue Single Handed** — **21 mins.** — **Colour** — **1981** — **6(b)**

In a major accident, human life may depend upon the ability to respond quickly, efficiently and knowledgeably. This film details, step by step, the procedure to follow when initiating a one-man vehicle rescue. This film is perfect for all law enforcement officers, emergency medical personnel and the fire service.

**Holding Hands** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1970** — **4(c)**

This film was made for elementary school children, and shows how to avoid and extinguish clothing fires, the danger of playing with matches, how to plan a home fire drill, and what to do in case of fire in the home.

**Home Safe Home** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1978** — **4(c)**

Designed for elementary school children, this film will entertain while teaching them lessons which some day may save their lives. The film is based on seven questions contained in the Home Safe Home Test. This takes the form of a game between film star Barbara Eden and three children. The film was produced as a public service of McDonald's Local Restaurants.

**Hose Appliances** — **25 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **2(b)**

Regular fire fighters demonstrate the use of reducing valves, four way valves, hydrants, cellar nozzles, distributors, portable monitors, turrets, syphon ejectors, foam generators, foam applicators and the proper procedures for connecting hose lines to sprinkler and refrigeration systems.

**Hose — Basic Operation** — **25 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **2(b)**

A drill master discusses and demonstrates the loading of 2½" and 1½" hose on standard hose wagons in this film. Step by step operations in the laying of hose lines, both forward and reverse are shown and discussed. Highlights include taking the hydrant, making and breaking couplings, putting on nozzles, reducing lines, leading in, carrying hose and making up hose packs.

**Hose Evolutions And Hose Line Equipment** — **25 mins.** — **B & W** — **1950** — **2(b)**

Discusses the manufacture of hose, nozzles and couplings — the importance of precision in shaping parts — reviews all types of hose, couplings, nozzles and accessories, explaining their purpose and operation. Different methods of loading hose are described, giving the reasons for each. The "doughnut" roll is shown being made in two ways. Then, the different methods of handling hose by four fire departments: Dayton, Cleveland, Arkson and Toledo are illustrated and compared. Special problems of situation and location are covered. This film gives a comprehensive survey of fire hose operation and maintenance.

**Hose Lays With Triple Combination Companies** — **32 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **2(b)**

The drill master narrates this film as engine company members demonstrate the various hose layouts from a standard triple combination apparatus. Ground lays include the laying of single 2¼" lines simultaneously, extension lays and above-ground lays via ladders and fire escapes. The uses of hose packs and pike poles are graphically illustrated.

**Hose Lays With Two Piece Companies** — **27 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **2(b)**

The drill master relates as engine company members demonstrate the various hose lays with a standard two-piece engine company. Ground lays include the laying of single 2½" lines, both forward and reverse, the laying of a single 2½" lines simultaneously, and the making of an extension lay as well as laying hose into fire at right angles to an extension lay, and laying hose into fire at right angles from the apparatus. Above-ground lays via ladders and fire escapes graphically illustrate the use of hose packs and pikepoles.

**Hospital Fire Safety** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **1(e)**

This film was made to train hospital staffs in the proper techniques of four basic procedures in case of fire, including the relocation of patients, the confinements of fire, fire notification and the extinguishent of class A, B and C fires.

**Hot Cords Can Burn** — **11 mins.** — **Colour** — **1970** — **1(k)**

Explains the limitations in the use of extension cords, their types, care and proper maintenance to avoid their causing fire.

**Hotel Fire Alert: Employee Procedures** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1983** — **1(l)**

This safety training film demonstrates key fire prevention and fire escape practices for hotel and motel employees, stressing the need for safety consciousness at all times. Covers approximately safety procedures for all aspects of hotel operation and encourages employees to make safety checks part of their everyday routine. The film emphasizes the correct responses to be taken in the event of a fire, the importance of clear communications with guests and fire officers and the use of stairways instead of elevators for escape. Ideal for safety training programs for both managers and employees.

**Hot Liquid Burns: The Seeger Story** — **18 mins.** — **Colour** — **1983** — **1(a)**

Kirsty Seeger, an 11 month-old child, was severely burned in her own home. Water straight from the bathtub caused her to lose both her legs! This film brings home the fact that many more burns are caused by hot liquids than by fire, and that temperature controls on home water heaters are commonly set hot enough to scar a person for life.

**Hot Stuff** — **9 mins.** — **Colour** — **1972** — **4(c)**

Produced by the National Film Board as a supplement to the Fire Prevention Education booklet used by teachers in grades 1 to 13, this film is intended to put the class in an attentive and interested frame of mind to get the most out of the fire prevention program to follow the showing. Humor and lots of action are used to instill the basic rules of good fire safe practices in the child's mind and it is bound to fulfil its purpose where seen by grown-ups as well.

**How Fires Start In Industry** — **25 mins.** — **Colour** — **1959** — **3(b)**

The fire hazards discussed in this film are those peculiar to manufacturing, processing, chemical applications, mass production and the handling and storing of raw materials used in industry, very often in a high state of concentration with resultant high fire risk rating. The film depicts ten separate types of hazards and, as the commentary explains the reasons behind the safeguards, we see them being put into practice.

**How To Be A Smooth Operator** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1976** — **2(b)**

**EP's**

This is a film for those fire departments that have or are contemplating getting an elevating platform truck. It emphasizes the importance of taking care of them, keeping them spruced up and treating them gently. The wisdom of a well-kept logbook. Recognizing that the hydraulic fluid is its life-blood, the correct operation of the outriggers under all conditions, checking for holding-valve drift, spotting the setting up at a fire, the use of the warning lights, limitations of the apparatus, the importance of constant practice sessions and other details on how to get the most out of this useful machine is well presented.

**How To Do Rescue Breathing** — **5 mins.** — **B & W** — **1960** — **6(a)**

Emphasizing the extreme importance of getting started immediately, this film describes the technique for giving Direct Artificial Respiration or "Mouth to Mouth" Breathing. In the last analysis, as long as the rescuer is able to blow air into the victim, precise details are of secondary importance.

**How To Fight Fire In The Kitchen** — **5 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **1(d)**

Kitchen fires need not be serious if the housewife knows how to handle them. The worst hazard is hot oil or grease. Never use water to extinguish these fires. The water is turned to steam and spatters the burning grease around the stove. Smother it by simply putting a cover on the pan. If a spill-fire occurs, scattered baking soda is very effective, and doesn't spoil taste of food. Broiler and oven fires are often put out by simply closing the oven door. But if this fails, baking soda will again smother it to extinction. With overheated electric cords, simply pull the plug. Above all, call the fire department at once — the fire might get out of control.

**How To Have An Accident In The Home** — **8 mins.** — **Colour** — **1958** — **1(d) 4(d)**

Disney's most popular cartoon character, Donald Duck, stars in this hilarious yet deadly serious presentation. Frayed electric cords, smoking, ashtrays, irons left plugged in and a host of other examples are used to illustrate fire prevention and other types of home accidents.

**I Am Fire** — **10 mins.** — **1988** — **4(d)**

Starring Fire himself, this new animated film teaches important fire-safety lessons in an entertaining way. I AM FIRE illustrates the power of fire and shows how to escape if fire strikes. As they watch Fire get "out of control", children will learn about:

- The dangers of smoke and toxic fumes — and why crawling low is the safest way to escape.
- The terrific speed of fire growth and spread.
- Why you should "stop, drop, and roll" if clothing catches fire.
- How smoke spreads and flashover occurs.

**Ice Rescue** — **4½ mins.** — **B & W** — **1963** — **6(b)**

Red Cross Safety men stage a demonstration of safe ways to rescue a person who has fallen through the ice. We are shown special equipment that should always be on hand at natural rink areas and how to improve rescue devices using material likely to be available anywhere.

**If You Could See Me Now** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1983** — **1(c)**

The tragedy of a major burn injury can best be related by those people — the burn patients and their families — who must live every day with the physical and psychological pain. This inspirational film goes into hospital rooms, homes and offices of burn victims to capture the inside view of their world and the problems our world presents to them. Everyone should see this drama of extraordinary human courage.

**I'm No Fool With Fire** — **8 mins.** — **Colour** — **1956** — **1(a) 4(c)**

The Disney character, Jiminy Cricket, sings the title song on fire precaution hazards in the home. He talks amusingly on the discovery, use and control of fire, and refers to the common mistakes people make that result so often in property damage and tragedy.

**I'm Putting In A Wood Burning Stove** — **12 mins.** — **Colour** — **1981** — **1(a)**

With the cost of heating fuel ever on the increase more and more people are installing wood burning stoves in their homes and cottages. I'm Putting In a Wood Burning Stove stresses the importance of purchasing listed equipment, following building code regulations, regular maintenance and burning well cured wood.

**In A Fire ... Seconds Count** — **18 mins.** — **Colour** — **1971** — **1(a)**

Presents the vital importance of escape planning in the home. Promotes the family's involvement in preparation for escape and actual rehearsal of the plan. Tells the story of a near-tragedy in an average home.

**In Case of Fire** — **20 mins.** — **Colour & B & W** — **1959** — **1(c) 1(e) 4(d)**

The objectives of this film are to demonstrate what to do in case of fire at school, at home and in public buildings, and to show how effective fire-drill training prevents real-life disasters. All fire sequences were checked by experienced fire authorities and the actions reflect most recently accepted fire safety procedures.

**Incendio, The Joelma Building** — **17 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **1(i)**

**Sao Paulo, Brazil, Feb 1, 1974**
It tells the story of the Joelma Building clearly and completely. From this film important lessons relevant to the fire and evacuation problems in all high-rise buildings can be concluded. Two hours was all that was needed for fire to consume everything burnable in this 25-storey building. The fire wasn't put out — it burned out. Included actual footage of on-the-scene photos, plus analytical stills. It studies the causes, conditions, the loss of life, and human reaction to the disaster. The way the fire spread from floor-to-floor is diagrammed. Rescue attempts by aerial ladders and helicopters are documented.

**Industrial Hose and Nozzles** — **12 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **3(a)**

Demonstrates the proper handling and care of hose and nozzles during and after a fire. Describes the techniques for laying, carrying and advancing hose lines.

**Infernal Triangle** — **14 mins.** — **Colour** — **1962** — **1(c) 2(d) (h)**

Describes in general what fire is and how it is produced. We are then shown how class B fires can be prevented or stopped.

**In-Process Tank Fires** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **2(h)**

The ever present possibility of rupture to tanks involved in fire makes it imperative that speed of extinguishment must be the main objective of this operational problem. The film shows how control and extinguishment of tank and dike fires can best be achieved and the proper safety precautions to be observed.

**Instant Fire Fighter-Halon 1301** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1981** — **2(c)**

Halon 1301 Extinguishing agent protects computer installations and marks a step forward in eliminating fires in this valuable equipment. Every commercial aircraft manufactured in the U.S. uses Halon 1301 for protection against inflight engine fires. This film was donated by Dupont Company.

**It's Time To Light The Fire** — **11 mins.** — **Colour** — **1970** — **1(d)**

The popularity of barbecues introduces new domestic fire hazards, which are well covered in this film.

**It's Your Life** — **11 mins.** — **1979** — **1(c)**

A sensitive story of a happy boy and his dog who become victims of fire through the carelessness of campers. Interwoven throughout the story is a series of vignettes depicting disaster caused by smoking in bed, using flammable hair spray and other more familiar fire hazards. A subtle but strong motivational film for the use in schools, civic organizations and the fire service to provide a better understanding of fire prevention.

**Junior Fire Department** — **20 mins.** — **B & W** — **1951** — **2(e) 4(c)**

This gives a picture of the efforts of the fire prevention inspectors of a large fire department to install an awareness of the hazards of fire in the minds of older public school children. Inspectors visit the schools, conduct fire prevention demonstrations, encourage poster painting competitions, judge and award prizes for compositions on fire prevention. The children are taken to fire stations and equipment explained. Home inspections are encouraged and at term's end certificates and badges are awarded.

**Kids Playing with Fire: The Clarke Family Tragedy** — **22 mins.** **Colour** **1982** **1(b)**

A staggering fifty percent of boys under the age of eight plays with fire, according to Bill and Carol Clarke. They should know. Three of their young children, plus a teenage cousin, perished in a blazing house fire . . . the heartbreaking result of two Clarke boys playing with matches in a closet. Kids Playing With Fire will help make parents in your community aware of the dangers of children messing around with matches and other flammables. The film demonstrates methods of communicating with problem children, and it gives parents some practical tips on teaching their own kids how to use fire safely. This film is suitable for adults only.

**Kitchen Fire Safety** — **16 mm** **10 mins.** **1985** **1(d)**

This film teaches housekeeping and basic fire safety knowledge to aid all employees in the prevention and fighting of fires. Common hazards are reviewed with emphasis on grease fires and how to combat them. Information stressed on extinguishers, alarms and the proper use of the telephone to report fires. Dramatic demonstrations of fires in deep fat fryers, on the range, grills, in trash cans and electrical equipment.

**Know The Cause** — **34 mins.** **B & W** **1954** **2(e)**

A fire personnel information film stressing the importance of knowing how fires start. Obvious causes, unnatural causes, types of incendiarists, criminal agents, evidence recognition, suspicious persons and circumstances, and how, when and what to look for are shown and discussed in detail. Definitely slanted point out to the fire fighter that alertness on his part can save the arson investigator endless hours to time-consuming work.

**Know Your Fire Hazards** — **20 mins.** **Colour** **1961** **1(c)**

Designed to warn of hazards found in everyday living, this film shows how wood, cotton, flour, hair spray, waxes, steel, etc., not normally considered as hazards, may become hazardous. Explained are sources of ignition other than open flames, the dangers of flammable liquids, overfusing, and abuse of temporary electrical wiring.

**Ladders — Basic Operations** — **29 mins.** **B & W** **1953** **2(b)**

Drill Master describes the action while regular fire fighters demonstrate the standard procedures for carrying footing, spotting, raising, moving, securing and lowering all hand ladders both straight and extension from 14 ft. to 50 ft. in length.

**Learning About Fire** — **12 mins.** **Colour** **1983** **1(b)**

A film that teaches fire safety to children from a child's point of view. This film targeted for elementary school children. The film's producers hope that fire safety messages from a child to other children will have more impact than the traditional adult-to-children delivery.

**Learn Not To Burn** — **6 mins.** **Colour** **1976** **1(a)**

Dick Van Dyke is featured in getting the message of the title over to his audience. He shows the common household fire hazards and emphasizes the importance of creating a home escape plan. He also covers the right things to do if clothing catches fire and the danger of smoking in bed.

**Learn Not To Burn With Van Dyke and Friends** — **16 mm** **8 mins.** **Colour** **1987** **1(b)**

The action takes place in the home of Willie the Gopher, who is studying the Learn Not to Burn curriculum and watching the firesafety announcements featuring Dick Van Dyke on TV. Willie knows a lot about firesafety — and he wants more than anything to join Dick Van Dyke on a Learn Not To Burn TV spot.

**Legacy, The** — **28 mins.** — **Colour** — **1975** — **2(i)**

This film is produced by the U.S. General Services Administration — a recognized leader in the area of fire safety in high-rise buildings. In this regard, they are incorporating the systems approach to fire safety in the design, construction and operation of new federal buildings. The Legacy is a visual portrayal of this systems approach and services to inform the viewer about this new concept in building protection. It describes design features including a total sprinkler system, fire-resistant building materials, automatic elevator recall and a sophisticated computer system.

**Less Air — Less Fire** — **13 mins.** — **Colour** — **1966** — **2(c)**

This British film shows the comparison of the burning rate of fires in two identical situations, except for the factor of ventilation.

**Let's Try Fog** — **18 mins.** — **Colour** — **1958** — **2(c)**

This is the fourth photographic report from the Exploratory Committee on the Application of Water using the Savannah (111.) Ordance Depot Annual Fire School program. Certain conclusions are shown backed by the practical experience of applying water-fog and spray streams to fires in real building construction as well as in special cases such as burning rubber-tire piles, fire in one of two oil storage tanks sharing one dyke, a burning transport truck and a transport trailer carrying live ammunition.

**Life Assurance** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1967** — **2(b)**

We visit the factory of a fresh air mask manufacturer and are shown the inner workings, design and purpose of this type of fire fighting tool.

**Light Water (AFFF)** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1976** — **2(b)**

The initials stand for Aqueous Film Forming Foam, a new and proven tool against fire. A 1 to 16 mixture placed on part of the surface of gasoline prevents ignition. In a field of two identical fires, standard protein foam effected extinguishment in four and a half minutes light water foam did it in 27 seconds. The film also shows the new foam preventing the ignition of lacquer thinner — rather than its extinguishment. Shots of the extinguishment of car and boat fires are impressive. The film ends with scenes of AFFF extinguishing an actual fire at a fuel delivery platform and emphasizes the importance of good training in the application of this new material.

**Liquids Can Burn** — **13 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **2(h)**

The purpose of this film is to acquaint the viewer with flammable liquids and to explain the conditions under which they become dangerous. Some liquids can "burn" the moment they begin to evaporate — it's actually their vapours, a gas, that burns — and what causes this kind of accident and how to avoid it is illustrated in this film.

**Liquified Petroleum Gas Fires** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **2(c)**

Special knowledge and techniques are needed for this kind of fire with its constant threat of explosion. This film deals with the proper safety precautions and equipment required and demonstrates the proper approach to the fire, techniques used to control burning and to protect the cut-off men, a planned attack and actual extinguishment and finally, of equal importance, the proper method of withdrawal.

**Little Drops Of Water** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1955** — **2(c)**

An account of fire tests conducted in Ohio showing the use and results of fog extinguishment on two frame houses observed by the Chairman of the Exploratory Committee on the Application of Water.

**Live Wire** — **17 mins.** — **Colour** — **1983** — **2(b)**

This films shows what action to take when a car is involved in a collision with hydro wires. Also when fires occur in hydro transformers the procedures for fire departments to fight the blaze.

**Loading — Terminal Fires** — **12 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **2(h)**

The recommended techniques and safety precautions to be carried out against the specialized dangers found in fires involving loading racks, terminals and transport facilities are outlined and then demonstrated.

**London Fire Brigade** — **34 mins.** — **Colour** — **1961** — **1(i)**

The interesting feature about this particular version of the subject, usually done by the British themselves, is that the commentary was written from the North American Viewpoint. This reveals the many interesting differences of working conditions, fire department organizations, training, etc., between their department and ours.

**London Fire Raids** — **11 mins.** — **B & W** — **1942** — **1(i)**

Although the topical interests of this picture taken during and after a large bomber raid on London has passed, it provides a stern lesson on what may be expected in the event of a future war. Increasingly bomber ranges and almost daily improvements in fire-missiles make seeing of this film a "must" for everyone connected with fire protection.

**LP Gas Fire Control** — **10 mins.** — **Colour** — **1961** — **2(c)**

Shows the tactics employed in controlling an actual fire involving an LP gas tank truck and trailer. Vapour spread over a large area from a spill ignited, and the widespread damage from a flash of a large vapour cloud will be evident. The film proves the value of recognizing potentially hazardous situations so that a planned attack can result in prompt and effective control. It emphasizes the importance of applying cooling streams to critical areas, and the good judgement involved in ignoring the spectacular vent fire which burned harmlessly overhead. It also stresses the importance of not extinguishing pressure fire unless shutoff can be made — otherwise another hazardous vapour cloud will be created.

**Make Sure It Isn't You** — **40 mins.** — **Colour** — **1984** — **8(a)**

This dramatic film about the consequences of drinking and driving packs a great deal of emotional punch. Candid interviews with victims, families of victims and even with a convicted drinking driver who was responsible for the death of a child add up to a chilling and effective presentation. Interviews are also featured with a police officer, a fire fighter and a coroner who graphicaly relate their experiences with car accidents that resulted from excessive use of alcohol.

**The Making Of A Fire Fighter** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1977** — **1(c)**

Just what, exactly, are the physical and mental attributes that define the term: fire fighter? A love of excitement? A sense of dedication to one's community? An attitude of courageous indifference to ones own safety? A headful of specialized training and experience in a municipality of facts and figures? A gentleman in every sense of the word, in a world grown tired of recognizing the term? All these describe today's fire fighters — a singular breed of men. Following a brief history of fire fighting, the film takes us through the recruiting, training and daily life of the profession of fire fighting, where the rewards are pride of accomplishment and living wage — in that order.

**Master Spray Stream Problems** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1955** — **2(c)**

A second photographic report (the first being "Using Water Wisely") covering a series of advanced tests with heavy appliances, conducted in Kansas City on a four-storey with basement wood-joined masonry building by the Exploratory Committee on the Appliance of Water.

**Mobile Fire Column** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1962** — **2(c) 5(d)**

The British answer to large-scale fires in the Mobile Fire Column, for which the training and exercises are conducted at the Moreton-in-Marsh fire training centre. A full Column involves six companies, almost 80,000 gpm. An A-bomb exercise is held and we are shown such detail as: traffic problems, mobile fuel supply, 6" aluminum pipe-laying, food distribution, inflatable buildings and water reservoirs, hose-laying, lorries and many more interesting tricks of the British fire fighting trade.

**Mobile Home Fire Safety** — **15 mins.** — **1980** — **1(a)**

A highly informative film that effectively depicts the special fire hazards unique to these dwellings. Windows too small to crawl through, flammable walls and drapes: lack of fire warning devices, and explains the proper way to correct them.

**Modern Magic In Fire Protection** — **22 mins.** — **B & W** — **1955** — **2(b) 3(a)**

This film explains and demonstrates the operation of one make of heat-activated devices as it applies to sprinkler, deluge and auxiliary equipment.

**Modern Portable Fire Extinguishers** — **29 mins.** — **Colour** — **1977** — **2(b)**

The objectives of this Canadian-made film are to explain the nature of fire, the classifications of fire and the symbols used to denote different classifications. It demonstrates the different types of current portable fire extiguishers used to fight the various classes of fire, and explains how they are used. It also encourages the discarding and replacement of older, obsolete types, and to make both management and staff aware of their obligations in regard to the proper installation, maintenance and use of these extinguishers.

**Montreal Fire Department** — **15 mins.** — **B & W** — **1959** — **1(f)**

From the CBC television series ON THE SPOT, this film takes us on a visit first to the alarm office and a fire station in Montreal where we watch fire crews training in portable radio, rescue, first aid equipment, ladder drill, etc. When an alarm comes in we follow the apparatus to the fire where considerations of fire attack planning are discussed.

**More Than Words** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1959** — **2(c)**

Getting ideas across is an art many of us have to learn. This film deals with the important area of communications — the person-to-person imparting of orders, ideas and suggestions. Whether by the spoken or the written word, anyone in an executive position must be certain that his people receive his message clearly and are able to translate its meaning into the appropriate action. Different personalities require different treatment to achieve the required results. This is a good film for showing to fire department personnel from officer candidates to the chief himself. It is recommended that it be seen twice for the most effective understanding of its content.

**Moreton-In-Marsh Fire Training Centre** — **30 mins.** — **B & W** — **1958** — **2(c)**

The centre was established to train the fire fighting personnel to deal with mass outbreaks of fire during nuclear war and is now engaged in training RAF personnel not needed at war's beginning and so posted out to Fire Services. It handles 500 men at a time. The routine forms the last month of National Service Training as set up in England. The centre is administered by the RAF but trained by the officers seconded from different brigades throughout the country. We are shown the normal routine of an average day at the centre. We watch Self-Propelled pump drill and the basic manoeuvers of the light portable pump; the use of foam inductors; inflatable dams and huts; the semi-permanent fiberglass water tank and the operation of the latest in communications; radio command centres and Mobile Fire Column.

**Mr. Neverlearn . . .**
**Meets The Fire Fighters** **16 mm** **20 mins.** **Colour** **1986** **4(c)**

Introduces children to the duties of fire fighters and teaches them fire prevention skills through use of the Mr. Neverlearn character who, by inadvertently exposing himself to fire hazards, demonstrates the importance of fire safety. Among the skills demonstrated are how to use a fire extinguisher, how to leave a burning building and how to spot potential fire hazards.

**Multi-Level Chemical/Petroleum Fires** **14 mins.** **Colour** **1979** **2(h)**

This film shows that through the proper use of chemical extinguishing agents and the co-ordination of the fire fighting teams, this very hot and dangerous fire can be successfully combated. Re-ignition on the level below a fire-fighting team is the greatest danger in this type of fire.

**The National Fire Drill** **30 mins.** **1979** **1(a)**

FIRE — It's dangerous and destructive.
How vulnerable is your home?
Is your home well protected against fire? Have you ever considered what you would do in case of fire in your home? The National Fire Drill examines these questions and others in order to determine what Canadians know about the causes of fire and how to respond in the event of domestic fires. The program asks you to think about fire and to discuss it with your family, because how you react when confronted with fire will determine whether you reach safety.

**Natural Gas Fires and Their Control** **20 mins.** **Colour** **1959** **2(c)**

This film deals almost entirely with the dry powder extinguishment of natural gas 2-6 inch jets either into open air or against metal sheet to supply re-ignition conditions. The purpose of the tests is to learn the limiting volumes and conditions under which this type of fire can be extinguished by dry chemicals. Not recommended for general extinguishment training.

**Nature of Fire, The** **16 mins.** **Colour** **1961** **1(c) 2(d)**

A well-done discussion of the Fire Triangle as it applies to many every-day materials. Laboratory demonstrations produce a clear understanding of the reasons behind the behaviour of materials "under fire" and help us to retain this knowledge for future use in consideration of fire prevention and extinguishment.

**Nature of Fire 19, The** **19 mins.** **Colour** **1966** **1(c) 2(d)**

To avoid confusion with the earlier film of the same name, this should be ordered as Nature of Fire 19. This film explains the basic ingredients of fire, and the behaviour of different types of fuel. The way heat is generated and how it travels are well illustrated by animation. Principles of extinguishment are outlined and practical examples given by ways of tackling different types of fire.

**New Breath of Life** **24 mins.** **Colour** **6(a)**

Learn the Correct Resuscitation Sequence. How to open the airway when it is blocked by the tongue during unconsciousness. How to save a choking victim by back blows and abdominal thrusts; special technique for unconscious persons, children, infants, pregnant women, obese people; what to do if you are alone and choke. How to restore breathing; how to check for consciousness; to look, listen and feel for breathing; how to check for pulse; to breathe for the victim; the correct position for a victim after a successful resuscitation.

**Nobody's Fault** **20 mins.** **Colour** **1978** **1(c)**

A powerful lesson in the danger of carelessness. Set in a laboratory and plant, it brings home to audiences how a series of seemingly innocent actions can have tragic consequences. Nobody's Fault is a film designed to make people stop and think, to sharpen their awareness of what their actions can mean to others. The climax of the film is a fire that injures innocent people. The causes are ones that affect us in any work situation — haste, thoughtlessness, an inability to think ahead.

**Nozzleman, The** — **18 mins.** — **Colour** — **1962** — **2(c)**

The key man at most fires is the man on the nozzel. Backed up by good officers, support crew, pump operator and hydrant man, efficiency of extinguishment is still mainly in the hands of the nozzelman who knows his equipment and the proper techniques of using it. The film shows us the make-up of that knowledge: Familiarity of fire behaviour, choice of water pattern and intensity etc. We see the three basic methods of attack and are shown the large part played by steam.

**Object Lesson is Fire Prevention** — **21 mins.** — **B & W** — **1954** — **3(b)**

The lesson in this film is on fire hazards and means of protection in overhaul and repair shops and the importance of constant vigilance in day-to-day practices. Primarily for management and supervisory personnel.

**Oil Fire Protection Through Knowledge** — **30 mins.** — **Colour** — **1959** — **2(h)**

The first twelve minutes of this film deal with a laboratory demonstration "The Nature of Fire", the characteristics of flammable liquids — what makes them burn and under what conditions they can be ignited. The remainder of the film shows the oil industry — through design, operation and maintenance — keeps flammable liquids from coming into contact with sources of ignition, and finally, the "fire training round", where men get the actual fire training experience on topical test fires which will prepare them to fight and extinguish those accidental fires which might occur.

**Oil Fires:**
**Their Prevention and Extinguishment** — **45 mins.** — **B & W** — **1950** — **2(d) (h)**

Despite the title, this film deals with the basic phenomena of all types of fire and gives an excellent and easily understood demonstration of the important facts that every fire fighter should know offhand. Later, the film deals in a practical way with the prevention and extinguishment of oil fires, covering such subjects as boil-overs, slop-overs, static electricity, sponing and to protect the cut-off men, a planned attack and actual extinguishment and finally, of equal importance, the proper method of withdrawal.

**One-Alpha** — **13 mins.** — **Colour** — **3(c)**

An airport jet plane crash provides the backdrop for this exciting introduction to disaster management. Planning ahead is the key to effective fire extinguishment, passenger rescue, emergency medical treatment and evacuation ... plus cooperation among all agencies. Excellent for the fire service, airport and rescue personnel, EMT's hospitals, government agencies.

**One-Day Fire Fighter Workshop** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1958** — **2(c)**

This is a film recorded of the highlights of the 1957 fire school (attendance 4,000) held at Savannah (Ill.) Ordonance Depot for Southern Wisconsin — Northern Illinois Firemen's Association, showing all but the pure fog tests (covered by the film, Let's Try Fog). Some of the fires involved: 65-foot oil pit, half-block 15 feet high of Class A material; 65 tons of rubber tires; several railway freight cars; gasoline tank truck; fuming nitric acid in drums; radioactive materials transport; transport trailer carry live ammunition; 6,000 lbs. smokeless powder; and finally, crashed aircraft.

**Our Obligation** — **26 mins.** — **Colour** — **1960** — **1(e)**

This is a story of fire in your children's schools. The film moves from the serenity of a typical grade school room to the sudden eruption of fire spreading throughout the school. It arrives quickly at the problem: How can we best protect our children from the onslaught of deadly smoke and flame, against tremendous odds set up upon them by outmoded building construction and a lack of fire safety devices?

**Our Town Is Burning Down** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1983** — **1(i)**

**A Community Guide to Arson Control**
Whatever the motivation, arson doesn't happen overnight. Every arsonist leaves certain "clues" around before a fire starts. A combination of these clues or "early warning signs" can alert you to the possibility of arson. Fortunately, arson has a powerful enemy. One who, given the proper information and tools, can act to control arson's destruction.

**Overhead Pipe Rack Fires** — **12 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **2(h)**

Offers a good approach to the effective techniques used in fighting hazardous overhead pipe rack fires and discusses, step-by-step, the best place of attack. An actual overhead installation is then ignited, controlled and extinguished.

**Patient Safety I** — **16 mm** — **22 mins.** — **Colour** — **1985** — **6(a)**

This film teaches staff how to prevent injuries to patients in their rooms from accidents, medication errors, identification errors and other mishaps.

**Penelope Changes Her Mind** — **9 mins.** — **Colour** — **1961** — **4(c)**

An animated cartoon for primary school children teaches them the rules of the Fire Triangle and reveals other interesting and important things about fire and fire prevention.

**Petroleum Fire** — **16 mm** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1987** — **2(h)**

This film shows how petroleum products are classified as flammable (Class I) or combustible (Classes II and III), based on flash points: Why the "flammable range" and "vapor density" of petroleum are important characteristics: How alert personnel can prevent leaks and spills from developing into fires.

**Planned Escape from Fire** — **11 mins.** — **B & W** — **1965** — **1(a)**

Points up all considerations in the planning, preparation, and drill for emergency fire evacuation in the home.

**Plant Emergency Organization** — **12 mins.** — **Colour** — **1970** — **3(c)**

How to form and activate an effective organization to handle emergencies in industrial plants.

**Playing With Fire 16** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1976** — **1(b)**

The title sounds like fun but can easily lead to flames that hurt, hospitalize, scar and even kill little boys and girls. There's a lesson here for the grown-ups, too, as related by a 10-year old burn victim. Situations common to many homes that can lead to disastrous fires are shown and the dangers explained. The head of the Boston Shriner's Burn Centre shows parents how to keep their families fire safe.

**Pole Top Rescues** — **17 mins.** — **Colour** — **1963** — **6(a)**

This film shows how to adapt direct Artificial Resuscitation to use atop a hydro pole. Also describes a modified technique on External Heart Massage for use in this most difficult situation. A fire department never knows when this type of emergency call will be received.

**Polytrauma Emergency Procedures Documented** — **16 mm** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1986** — **6(a)**

A Team Protocol For Basic and Advanced EMTs, documents the coordinated efforts of citizens, police, and hospital, fire and ambulance personnel to save lives in the aftermath of a highway accident. It can be used as an educational device by police departments, fire departments and emergency medical teams. Polytrauma dramatizes one town's procedures for emergency response to a single-victim car accident. The trauma management plan presented can be adopted to provide for assessment of additional patients, for prolonged extrication and for other types of trauma.

**Polyurethane Foam: Fire Risks In Industry** — **10 mins.** — **Colour** — **1973** — **2(d)**

Because of the growing risk of this useful product, the U.K. Department of the Environment has launched this film primarily for use by HM Factory Inspectorate to help them alert industry to the special fire risks arising from the storage and use of polyurethane foam industry. A number of large-scale fire tests carried out at the Fire Research Station in Boreham Wood and other test demonstrations arranged by the Inspectorate at the Fire Service Technical College, Moreton-in-Marsh are shown.

**Portable Fire Extinguisher** — **22 mins.** — **Colour** — **1967** — **1(d)**

Prepared by the Fire Service Extention of Iowa State University, in co-operation with fire equipment manufacturer, this film describes fire classification and the proper extinguisher for each class. A clearly arranged breakdown of extinguisher operating procedures ensures that even those unfamiliar with these techniques will clearly understand the right action to take when fire occurs. The film stresses the importance of familiarization with extinguishers and their operation before they are needed.

**Portable Fire Extinguisher 12** — **12 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **1(d)**

Compares the four basic types of portable extinguishers and the capabilities and limitations of each. Practical demonstrations are shown to illustrate the proper use of each type and its maintenance.

**Preventing Cutting And Welding Fires** — **13 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **3(b)**

Points out the hazards and illustrates the precautions that must be taken to prevent fires from the sparks and the molten globules of metal. It shows how the cutting/welding permit system works and depicts the role of the fire watcher in preventing fires and in detecting hidden fires after the work is finished.

**Prevent — Protect — Preserve** — **28 mins.** — **Colour** — **1971** — **1(f)**

A good public relations film for municipal fire departments, showing the great variety of activities in the life of a fire fighter. Sponsored by the National Association of Fire Fighters.

**Price Of Fire, The** — **22 mins.** — **B & W** — **1961** — **1(a) (f)**

This detailed description of the great variety of activities in the modern city fire department certainly answers most questions in the public's mind on this fascinating subject. Even the veteran fire fighter may be excused feeling a little prouder of the part he plays in this game of extreme contrasts — from routine boredom to the heights of danger and excitement.

**Process Unit Fires** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **2(h)**

This type of fire, especially in industry, is often complex, dangerous to personnel and likely to quickly spread to involve a large area. This film discusses the safety measures to be taken and the basic principles involved, covering such factors as the protection of exposures, the cooling of structures, protection of cut-off teams, guarding against flashbacks and proper withdrawal. A practical demonstration is then given of the controlling and extinguishing of this complex fire.

**Professionals, The** — **27 mins.** — **Colour** — **1975** — **2(e)**

Produced by the Ministry of the Solicitor General for the Office of the Ontario Fire Marshal, this film shows in some detail just what a municipal fire chief or his deputy is exposed to while taking the advanced teaching and training given three times a year at the Ontario Fire College, Gravenhurst. These lecture halls, the syndicate and the fire exercise rooms, the laboratory and the activities on the fire ground and test buildings rooms are all well covered in the film. It shows that fire extinguishment plays a lesser role in fire service planning, considerations and studies than it once did. Home fire inspections, pre-fire attack planning and the intensive learning of scientific knowledge needed to keep fire service people abreast of new hazards and technical problems and their solution are among the most important subjects taught at the Fire College and described in the film. The public, upon viewing this film, will gain a new and greater respect for their own fire department as well as have brought home to them many of the simple truths of good home fire prevention contained in this excellent film.

**Prognosis: Fire** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1976** — **1(e)**

An up-to-date training film for teaching health care facilities staff — including nurses, technicians, office personnel and maintenance staff — how to keep their facility safe from fire. It explains the employee's responsibility for fire prevention fire causes and their use and proper procedure in required evacuation or relocation of patients.

**Pulse Of Life** — **27 mins.** — **Colour** — **1962** — **6(a)**

Presents the latest in life-saving methods developed by internationally recognized medical researchers. Explains in great detail the techniques for applying both Direct Artificial Resuscitation and External Heart Compress (Closed Chest Cardiac Massage). Most importantly, it distinguishes between simple unconsciousness and cardiac arrest. Remember! — viewing the film does not replace supervised drill practice.

**Pump Operator** — **26 mins.** — **B & W** — **1958** — **2(b)**

There is probably no skill in the fire department demanding a wider knowledge than that of the pump operator. Automobile mechanics, hydraulic pump varieties, priming, governors, churn valves, tests, knowledge of the apparatus as a whole with all its fittings and accessories, suction hookups to his ports keeping abreast of new equipment and techniques, driving heavy apparatus — often through heavy traffic in bad weather, knowledge of his station's district hazardous intersections. All of these and as many more special skills are what go to make up the brain of a good pump operator. The film attempts to draw attention to these attributes, especially for those "pump operators" who believe they need only a driver's licence to fill this position.

**Punch And Trudy** — **12 mins.** — **B & W** — **1954** — **1(f) 4(a)**

The fire chief of a small town enlists the aid of a 16-year-old "Punch" and his younger sister, Trudy, in this film, to catch an unknown person who has a mania for turning in false alarms.

**Read The Label — And Live** — **9 mins.** — **Colour** — **1967** — **1(a)**

Produced in co-operation with the NFPA, this film clearly explains the difference between more or less flammable and explosive household staples such as paint thinners, hair sprays, insecticides, etc. It vividly shows how careful reading of the label on a container may save lives.

**Ready For Fire** — **18 mins.** — **Colour** — **1976** — **3(b)**

A sawmill worker, municipal fire fighter and engineer tell us their own stories concerned with inadequately maintained fire protection equipment at their work. Then the film covers all considerations of good plant protection maintenance: water supplies, hose-testing, hydrant care, sprinkler system checks, plant fire pump servicing, portable fire extinguisher testing, good gravity water tank management and meeting these problems under winter conditions.

**Reasons For Caring** — **17 mins.** — **Colour** — **1976** — **1(e)**

Provides the how and why and the incentive of a successful fire prevention program for hospitals. Through the experience of six staff memebers we learn how to relate to an effective fire safety program. It shows the proper handling of patients during an emergency and the importance of giving close attention to the human element under times of stress.

**Rescue From Crashed Aircraft** — **B & W** — **1959** — **2(c)**

Part 1 — Breaking In and Making Safe 44 mins.
Part 2 — Reporting and Deployment 33 mins.
(State which part desired)
The great increase in air travel has brought with it a new problem for today's fire fighter; the highly complex job of rescue and extinguishment when dealing with crashed aircraft from the single-seat fighter to the multi-passenger air liner. This is in two parts: Part 1 (44 mins) dealing with Breaking In and Making Safe, and Part 2 (33 mins) describing the Reporting Deployment of personnel and services concerned.
Part 1 — In fighters, the most common concern is with the explosive powered Ejection Seat mechanism, the operation of which is explained in great detail. Other considerations referred to are speedy removal of supply hoses, wiring and seat harness — removing canopies — determining best break-in points and safe removal of the injured. Transport types of aircraft present different problems — we are shown how to interpret signs and marks facilitating quick entry. We are warned against operating any switches or signalling equipment and finally we watch a typical crash rescue and extinguishment.
Part 2 — we are shown all likely activities occurring during the rescue of a pilot from his ship which crashed in a remote rural area. The part played by the local police, ambulance and fire brigade is described as are other possible considerations such as mountainous terrain or power-line dangers. Close co-operation between Civil and Forces Services is seen to be highly necessary.

**Rescue Team Alert** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1979** — **1(g)**

This is a dramatized documentary to encourage works management to plan in advance for emergencies which require organized assistance to bring them under control without further endangering life and/or property. During the course of a year lives are lost and injuries caused through ineffective rescue attempts by untrained people, often the attempt is made without alerting emergency services which sometimes leads to multiple fatalities. The film is produced to persuade management at all levels of the need to have a works emergency organization, to encourage the work force to take a constructive interest in its formation and an understanding of the need for trained reaction to a situation.

**Rookie Training** — **11 mins.** — **Colour** — **1951** — **2(e)**

Tells the story of fire department recruits from the time they report to the training officer, through their teaching on station maintenance, answering alarms, first aid, using tools and accessories, rope tying, ladder drills, tarpaulins, hose drills, gas-masks and advanced training, until they are finally sent for duty to a fire station.

**RX For Fire** — **19 mins.** — **Colour** — **1970** — **1(e)**

Shows fire department personnel training hospital staff in common fire situations. Discusses basic steps in fire emergencies, use of fire alarms systems, patient evacuation, good housekeeping, pre-planning for emergencies, use of extinguishers, and the elimination of fire hazards, including the special hazards of oxygen use.

**Safe Farm Wiring** — **18 mins.** — **Colour** — **1958** — **1(h) 1(k)**

Today's farm is a factory — an investment. And today's farmer is primarily a business man. He makes use of electricity because of its versatility, controlability, cleanliness and safety. The film covers the proper installation of electrical wiring and fittings on the farm for maximum safety and the most efficient use of electrical power, heat and light (grounding, wire sizes, fusing, lightning protection and proper use and care of electrical equipment). Stresses the need of keeping in mind the future constant increase in power demand and installing the proper wiring for it now.

**Safe Handling Of Light Ends** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1963** — **2(h)**

Shows the proper recognition and safe-handling of these comon, unstable by-products of refinery processing.

**Safety Elements In Laboratory Practice** **16 mm** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1985** — **2(d)**

This film illustrates basic laboratory safety principles to employees or students in laboratories using chemicals in industry, hospital, school or college.
Lessons include:
- — Eye Protection
- — Clothing
- — Glassware
- — Apparatus Setup
- — Chemicals
- — Flammability
- — Toxicity
- — Injury Prevention

**Safety Isn't It Worth It?** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1983** — **3(b)**

Filmed in actual working labs, vividly reenacts various laboratory accidents and recommends first aid measures. Also demonstrated are the proper ways to clean up chemical spills, how to handle high-risk specimens, effective use of protective equipment, how to establish a safety program — and much, much more.

**Salvage** — **10 mins.** — **Colour** — **1958** — **2(c)**

This film was made to supplement the Oklahoma A. & M. College booklet, Salvage and Overhaul Practice Unit IV. It begins by justifying salvage practice against the property damage by water alone from fire streams. It then shows the different Folds, Throws, Chutes, Cathalls and Cover Splicing as taught in the above booklet.

**Science of Fire** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1961** — **1(c) 2(d)**

A beautifully-made film about fire chemistry, flame mechanics, fire properties and behaviour, followed by handling precautions and basic principles of preventing and stopping fires.

**Scott Air-Pak** — **20 mins.** — **B & W** — **1959** — **2(b)**

Clearly shows the complete operation of using six models of this pure air type breathing apparatus. The right way to change air cylinders is shown and the film ends describing the refilling of cylinders.

**Sea Witch** — **28 mins.** — **Colour** — **1981** — **1(i)**

A U.S. coast guard film using the real life collision-disaster between two vessels in the New York harbour along with actual film footage of that incident, graphically depicts the inherent dangers involving the Transportation of Dangerous Goods. This film would be an excellent Audio — Visual aid in any series of lectures on awareness discussions concerning the transportation of dangerous goods.

**Seconds Count** — **8 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **6(a)**

Step by step demonstration of the Holger Neilsen method of artificial respiration. The back pressure arm life technique is named for the Danish army captain who developed it. It had been adopted by the American Red Cross, the Armed Forces and the National Safety Council. Instructions on changing operators, administering stimulants, and preventing shock are shown. It is noted that this technique increases the chances of reviving the victim because it pulls fresh air into the lungs as well as expelling air from them.

**Seconds Count 15** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1965** — **1(e)**

To avoid confusion with the earlier eight minute film of the same title, this film should always be ordered under the name of SECONDS COUNT 15. The newer film is the second in the series produced for the British Admiralty on the lastest approved methods of both respiratory and cardiac emergency resuscitation, and continues the outline of the direct artificial respiration method commenced in BREATHING FOR OTHERS. The other two films in the series are CLOSED CHEST CARDIAC MASSAGE 11 and TRAINING MANIKIN.

**Seconds to Safety** — **17 mins.** — **B & W** — **1961** — **1(e)**

Tells how one community has mapped out a well-planned school fire prevention and evacuation program. The many details, complex and neverending though they be, are bound to help avert school fire disasters.

**See a Pin** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1962** — **1(a)**

The story of an average family's day under the protection of "Mr. Luck" who protects them against their own abuses of fire prevention until midnight. The film deals with the more common errors in home fire hazards.

**Self-Contained Respiratory Protection** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1973** — **2(b)**

The latest film of Scott describes the construction, use and maintenance of their model 11a airpak. The important sequence of checks is clearly shown and explained and other special-purpose models are demonstrated.

**Self-Preservation In An Atomic Attack** — **18 mins.** — **B & W** — **1951** — **1(g) 5(b)**

Three servicemen demonstrate what individuals should do to protect themselves against air and underwater atomic explosions. The relative effects of blast, heat and radiation are also shown.

**Setting Fires For Science** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1959** — **1(g)**

Shows the scientific study made in 1958 of fires set to buildings marked for demolition in a town evacuated for flooding by the St. Lawrence Seaway. Scientists of our National Research Council devised instruments for recording the progress of a fire in all its stages. These tests were not concerned with fire extinguishment. Each building was carefully prepared as to fire load, temperature and humidity — and fitted with instruments wired to a measurements recording van that told of changing air composition, smoke density, draft conditions, colour film motion pictures and timing devices. From the scientific data to be derived from these tests will come a better understanding of fires in buildings and recommendations for new safety measures in building construction.

**Seventy-Two-Hour Alarm** — **11 mins.** — **Colour** — **1965** — **1(i)**

This is an action film of fire fighting operations in Chicago, in November 1964, against three simultaneous major fires. At one time, 82 pumpers were activated.

**Smoke** — **16 mm** — **8 mins.** — **Colour** — **1985** — **4(d)**

Children and puppets discuss how smoke rises and spreads and demonstrate how to escape, whether at home or at school, if smoke is present.

**Smush The Fire Out** — **11 mins.** — **Colour** — **1981** — **4(d)**

Children actually teach children in a context of games, discussions, role-playing, arts and crafts projects, and real-life simulations. They participate in a fire survival program and have fun while learning about a serious subject.

**Snuffy's Fire Safety Brigade** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1980** — **4(d)**

Snuffy, The Fire Truck, teaches children about fire safety with his "Hot Spot Spotter" used to point out common fire errors in the home such as bad housekeeping, stove hazards, and playing with matches. He shows how to prevent them, the correct way to call the alarm, and the dangers of smoke inhalation. This film was produced by Burger King Corporation as a public service to help encourage students to be thoughtful and responsible in protecting themselves and others from the dangers of life. It is most suitable for elementary grades.

**Sparky vs The Snat** — **7 mins.** — **Colour** — **1980** — **4(d)**

Delightful, fully-animated film produced by internationally known animators. See how Uncle Sparky, Niece Queenie, and Nephew Spot tell the fire safety story on a super special musical and how the Snat attempts to foil them at every turn.

**Spirit Of America** — **25 mins.** — **Colour** — **1986** — **1(f)**

Chronicles the history of the volunteer fire service in America from the days of colonial bucket brigades to today's modern, well-equipped fire departments. It describes the contributions made by George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and other historical figures noted for their work as volunteers. Narrated by Charles S. Morgan president emeritus of NFPA, the film combines archival film footage with period photographs to re-enact historic events, including several disastrous fires. The work of volunteer fire departments as well as of various charitable organizations that have come to the aid of fire victims is depicted.

**Split Second Safety** — **11 mins.** — **Colour** — **1980** — **1(k)**

Explains: electric energy — its potential power and danger when used carelessly. It is current, measured in miliamperes, that shocks and kills. Effects of small but dangerous currents — the human being "let go" current. Causes for line to ground faults — worn insulation, wet terminals, faulty wiring. Ground fault detecting mechanism and how it works to cut off power in milliseconds.

**Spotlight on Fire** — **20 mins.** — **B & W** — **1960** — **2(a)**

This film brings together all the factors contributing to fire extinguishment in London, England. We are shown Fire Control, Headquarters, stations, men at routine work and recreation, communications, apparatus, equipment and operations pecuiliar to that country's fire departments. We ride one crew to a fire and follow the different details of extinguishment. Of interest to Canadian fire fighters as to how their own job is done in other lands.

**Springfield Firemen, The** — **35 mins.** — **Colour** — **1963** — **1(f)**

Shows the life of a fire fighter from the time he joins the department until he reaches the rank of captain.

**Sprinklered Fire That Got Away, The** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1963** — **3(a)**

The sight of a block-long sprinklered factory warehouse suffering a $44,000,000 fire loss, simply because an outside sprinkler control valve has been accidently left closed, should certainly teach industry that learning "from the experience of others rather than . . . the hard way" would save buildings, contents, business disruptions and their employees jobs — and lives.

**Static Electricity** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1960** — **2(d)**

The prevalence of static electricity in our daily living usually goes unnoticed. And it is this furtive nature which causes most of the trouble. The production of static electricity can be stated most simply as the rubbing together or pulling apart of two materials. Some of the more common examples might be: clouds passing overhead — rain falling through the air — liquid flowing over surfaces or through pipe — a person walking — the flexing of clothing during body movement — vehicle movement — stroking a cat, etc. Two men from the U.S. Bureau of Mines have specialized in the making of a spectacular and thought-provoking series of demonstrations illustrating the nature of static electricity, how it does its deadly job of becoming the third or "heat source" side of the Fire Triangle and how we can best protect ourselves from its deadly effects. Static Electricity is not something to be afraid of — but to know how to control.

**Stop the Fire Thief** — **14 mins.** — **B & W** — **1952** — **3(b)**

Following a plant fire where factory contents are subject to fire, special attention is necessary to stop the loss of jobs, lives and property. The film reviews the ways fires start, what must be done to prevent hazardous conditions in factories and how to prevent interference with the fire safeguards and extinguishing agents installed. Constant fire prevention education of the worker is a must, and periodic checking of fire equipment, exit passageways and safe working practices is essential.

**Stop Them Before They Start** — **15 mins.** — **B & W** — **1955** — **1(c)**

This film gives a lesson in fire safety through a series of demonstration models covering some of the common hazards in the home and industry.

**Stored Plastics** — **12 mins.** — **2(h)**

Detailed in this film is why plastic fires are a high challenge and how protection was developed. The film demonstrates some new fire fighting techniques which may be necessary because of obstacles to manual extinguishment raised by burning characteristics of plastics.

**Story of a Hospital Fire** — **27 mins.** — **Colour** — **1986** — **1(e)**

This film shows with gripping dramatic intensity, how a small fire, touched off by an errant smoker grows to eventually take the lives of several people.
A nurse untrained in fire emergency procedures makes frantic attempts at extinguishment, evacuation, and alerting the authorities. But her efforts only serve to spread the fire and panic the patients.
This emotionally moving film is an electrifying discussion starter and a motivator for the initiation of thorough emergency procedures training for hospital personnel.

**Structural Fire Attack** — **21 mins.** — **Colour** — **1979** — **2(c)**

Fire Extension theory is translated into scenes of fires in buildings to show how fires should be attacked. One section of the film shows a potential back draft condition in a building as it is resolved by ventilation.

**Structure Fires** — **30 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **2(f)**

Describes the right method of sizing-up the problem of extinguishing fires in all kinds of buildings. Covered are the locating of crews and comparing the different tools fire fighters use under different conditions. The use of ladders is reviewed, and the proper size hose lines suggested. Stresses the priority of rescue, seconded by the water damage and illustrates most hazards likely to be encountered at a fire. Basement fires are treated separately, as are attic and roof fires. A very important and valuable film for the fire fighter.

**Tale Of Two Towns** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1960** — **2(a)**

This is a comparison of two professional fire departments; not so much as their fire fighting ability as to their attitudes toward salvage practice and how the department with a high regard for benefits of salvage earns the respect and support of the citizens it serves.

**Talent For Disaster** — 15 mins. — Colour — 1963 — 1(a) 1(j)

Camps, summer residences and suburban homes are all on the increase and present a growing fire hazard to the bush and to other buildings in the path of possible fires in heavily wooded areas. This very beautifully produced film begins with a careless act by the country resident who, like many thoughtless people, has a "talent for disaster". The furious forest fire that results is fought with today's latest scientific methods. A fire camp is shown and the plan of attack is illustrated along with a graphic description of back firing. The use of helicopters is demonstrated as a fire inhibiting device. With the fire finally extinguished, a scene of total destruction appears and the man with a "talent for disaster" sadly surveys the ruins of his home, the countryside and other homes in his area.

**Tall Dilemma** — 21 mins. — Colour — 1974 — 2(i)

Reveals the most unbelievable situations which can confront the fire fighter and interfere with operations during a serious fire in a high rise building. It points up the helplessness and panic of occupants trapped in stairways, elevators and floor levels above the reach of aerial ladders. Cause — Result — Solution hit home in graphic sequences that will promote a brand new respect for the problems faced by today's fire departments in their attempts to preserve lives and property in these modern "safe" structures.

**Tank Truck Fires** — 15 mins. — Colour — 1959 — 2(h)

This is a record of tank truck fire control training as actually given to drivers, terminals employees and members of a community fire department. None of the scenes were rehearsed and in most cases the participants were unaware of the camera and are shown in their normal roles of training or being trained. Errors have been left in to show what can happen and why to avoid them.
All types of extinguishers are shown being used on the different types of fires found such as dome fires and spill fires with valve open-overflow compartment. In all cases extinguishment is best done from the ground up.

**Tank Vehicle Fire Fighting** — 24 mins. — Colour — 1965 — 2(h)

Training fire fighters in the handling of fires involving tank vehicles.

**Techniques In Aircraft Firefighting and Rescue** — 22 mins. — Colour — 1961 — 2(c)

Describes the features, capacities and applications of the 011A crash tender as it is seen in the operation of fire fighting and rescue during a simulated crash of a medium bomber. After looking at the clothing, accessories and supplies we watch a rescue crew exercise. Proper placement of trucks and hand-lines is emphasized as well as the precautions to be taken in handling live rockets, ammunition and seat ejection equipment.

**That They May Live** — 27 mins. — Colour and B & W — 1960 — 6(a)

From reference to instances of early use of D.A.R. technique the film shows how suffocated victims of eleven different types of accidents are revived. One sequence showing a child administering this method indicates its simplicity. Both animated drawings and moveable cut-away models are used to make clear exactly what is happening inside the throat. We also attend a group training on D.A.R. where live models are used and an explanation of one make of plastic airway is described whereby cross infection is eliminated.

**These Are The Facts (TV)** — 22 mins. — B & W — 1950 — 1(g)

Points up the millions of men and dollars involved in the Fire Protection Industry. The part insurance plays in this activity is described such as money to re-build following fires — maintenance of the National Bureau of Fire Underwriters — the inspecting and constant checking of building construction — establishing building codes — prescribing safe operating standards of hazardous manufacturing process — sponsoring U.L. and its services — the detection of arson — all of these and more contributing to the constant fight against the hazards of fire.

**They Called It Fireproof** — **28 mins.** — **Colour** — **1963** — **1(e)**

A highly dramatic film, this demonstrates with great impact what can happen when many of the basic fire prevention and fire safety rules are overlooked in a hospital considered by the community and staff to be "fireproof". The film begins with a court of enquiry looking into a $50,000 hospital fire in which a maternity case lost her life. We are shown the contributory causes of the fire: poor housekeeping, propped open fire doors, careless smoking, etc., in a series of flashbacks as each witness testifies at the hearing. Rules and precautions designed to prevent a recurrence are outlined when the cause is summed up.

**They Didn't Have To Die** — **11 mins.** — **B & W** — **1951** — **1(a)**

This is a general review of the many ways fire keeps the death rate of the country so high. A good picture to show along with a technical film, offering a contrast in subject matter.

**Think It Over** — **18 mins.** — **B & W** — **1952** — **1(i)**

Shows how "fire-bugs" work and how they are trapped by arson detectives.

**Those Vital First Minutes** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1980** — **2(h)**

This film was kindly donated to the film library by Dupont Chemicals. Every day thousands of tons of hazardous material are trucked over the highways and railways safely. Accidents do happen and the film shows how to cope in Those Vital First Minutes, with an overturned truck filled with corrosive material OLEUM.

**Three Minutes To Live** — **21 mins.** — **Colour** — **1966** — **2(c)**

Shows actual crash fire rescue techniques and fire fighting training as carried out at a Canadian Forces Base, using fire fighting trucks: G-13, G-19 and G-23. The film was produced by the National Film Board for the RCAF as a fire fighting in-service training film.

**Tiger In The House** — **14 mins.** — **Colour** — **1980** — **1(a)**

Is a dramatic new fire film that clarifies the operation, placement and care of smoke detectors in the home — a visual shocker which convinces viewers in all walks of life that fire is something we must live with, and a good detector is something we may not be able to live without.

**Tillerman, The** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1959** — **2(b)**

The peculiar nature of the tillerman's job poses special problems not met with in driving ordinary fire apparatus. The things to be checked, both off and on the rig before an alarm comes in, the co-operation and communication between tillerman and driver, and the problems to be met when backing-up are only a few of the details considered in this film.

**Tin Pan Fire Drill** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1963** — **1(a)**

Shows the family how to go about preparing a Home Escape Plan and the best way to hold regular home fire drills.

**To A Babysitter** — **14 mins.** — **Colour** — **1965** — **1(b)**

Instructs parents and babysitters in the actions a sitter should take in the event of fire. Procedures are demonstrated by a fire fighter, a policeman and a Red Cross nurse.

**Today's Fire Fighter** — **30 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **1(f)**

This film takes the viewer through a half-hour smoke and flame filled journey portraying the role of the professional fire fighter as the preserver of life and property in our communities. The high degree of advanced knowledge obtained through a continuous training program, the emphasis on team work during fire and rescue operations, and the rigorous discipline under which the fire fighter must operate provide the viewer with the story of total dedication to public fire safety.

**Tony Learns About Fire (TV)** — **16 mins.** — **B & W** — **1952** — **1(b)**

A neighbourhood fire tragedy is averted by the sensible action of a young babysitter. This prompts the children to start a fire prevention campaign in school. A poster contest, puppet show, science class demonstrations, visit to the fire station and home clean-up and inspection, all help make the campaign a success.

**Too Young To Burn** — **27 mins.** — **Colour** — **1955** — **1(b)**

It is the responsibility of the parent to help the young over the hurdles of living until he can fend for himself. One of these hurdles is the danger of fire and most parents are anxious to know the best way to teach children to deal with this particular hurdle.
Fire under controlled use is a great boon — yet childhood burns are high on the list of children's accidents and deaths. The child gradually gains knowledge as parental protection is withdrawn. He learns that the sound of "hot" is a certain warning, and quickly learns to deal with most items concerned with fire. Yet accidents still happen. If his curiousity about fire is stifled, he will try things on his own. So let him participate (under grown-ups' supervision) in such activities as match-striking, incinerator use, camp fires and, later cooking. At school age, he can learn to adjust to a wider application of the subject through such groups as the Scouts.

**Torch** — **40 mins.** — **Colour** — **1970** — **2(e)**

An appropriate named film about arson and arson investigation was recently produced by the Ministry of the Solicitor General. The purpose of the film is to provide information about arson investigation for four different kinds of audiences: arson investigators, firefighters, police officers and the general public. It is a dramatized documentary providing information in an entertaining manner. Numerous employees from the Office of the Fire Marshal, the Centre of Forensic Sciences, municipal fire departments and the Ontario Fire College contributed their talents. Emphasis is given to the team work of the Office of the Fire Marshal, Forensic Sciences, police and fire departments in tracking down suspected arsonists. Another strong point made in the film is the importance of firefighters to be on the alert for evidence of arson such as break-in tools, candles, plastic bags, the smell of gasoline or other chemicals.

**Tragedy At Checkboard Square** — **16 mins.** — **Colour** — **1974** — **3(c)**

A cereal factory explosion and resultant fire is introduced, described and the possible cause discussed. We are shown the burning buildings, the fire apparatus in action, ambulance work and hospital activity, tallow explosions, night shots, ice build-up, shots from the air, finishing with a close look at plant wreckage and an examination of the site of original explosion.

**Training, Inspection and Maintenance Of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1975** — **2(b)**

Procedures for the proper use and care of the MSA Model 401 Air Mask are shown as well as proper donning practice of the cylinder, the harness and the facepiece. The film also explains the use and functions of the demand regulator, pressure gauge, main-line and by-pass valves and the warning alarms. It also deals with the cleaning and maintenance of these units. Inspections of the apparatus in accordance with ANSI Standard Z 88.5, "Practices for Respiratory Protection for the Fire Service", is illustrated step-by-step.

**Training London's Firemen** — **19 mins.** — **Colour** — **1960** — **2(a)**

Of interest to fire fighters as to how it is done in other countries, this film shows typical training at the London Fire Brigade Headquarters Training Yard using some equipment strange to our eyes but geared to conditions and experiences found in Great Britain.

**Training Manikin, The** — **11 mins.** — **Colour** — **1965** — **6(a)**

This film, fourth of a series of four produced by the British Admiralty, demonstrates how a realistic manikin may be of great assistance in training a class in exhaled air resuscitation and closed chest cardiac massage. Care, maintenance and hygenic precautions to safeguard users are carefully explained. The first three films in this series are listed under the titles BREATHING FOR OTHERS, SECONDS COUNT 15 and CLOSED CHEST CARDIAC MASSAGE II.

**Triangle Of Fire** — **14 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **3(b)**

Fire Prevention in flour mills. Explains briefly that a fire cannot start without proper sources of ignition, oxygen and combustible material. Common sources of fires in flour mills are illustrated. Does not deal with fire control. The examples shown here can be applied to any form of dust explosion hazard.

**Train We Must (TV)** — **21 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **2(g)**

A motion picture depicting the real importance of volunteer fire fighters to their communities. It reminds our volunteers of the necessity for continual training and teamwork; shows modern methods being used in an actual fire, ladder demonstrations, hose handling, the operation of various types of nozzles and extinguishers, two-way radios; and of prime importance, emphasizes the value of good public relations.

**Trouble Takes No Holiday** — **17 mins.** — **Colour** — **1965** — **1(f) 4(a)**

Stresses the serious nature of fire, how to avoid its dangers, and the possible results of false alarm. Suitable for students at the high school level.

**28 Grams Of Prevention** — **24 mins.** — **Colour** — **1981** — **1(d)**

Laboratories are generally among the safest places to work, but the potential for accidents is high. This film emphasizes the need for training of emergency equipment, including fire extinguishers, fire blankets, sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, eyewash stations, and safety showers. Handling and storage of flammable liquids, combustible liquids, and cylinders of compressed gas. Protective clothing, and apparatus proper waste disposal, and electrical safety. Fire aid awareness, proper evacuation procedures from buildings.

**U.K. Home Office Training Surrey Brigade (Silent)** — **45 mins.** — **B & W** — **1957** — **2(c)**

This silent film is an account of the early stages of the experimental course attended by volunteer fire fighters from all parts of the U.K. following the opening of the Home Office — sponsored Fire Service Tactical Centre at Reigate and is administered by the Surrey Fire Brigade. After a look at the accommodations and drill ground, we see the arrival and reception of the first groups followed by morning parade, inspection and the start of fitness and toughening-up training. The groups are then used in investigating the improvement of all standard evolution drills using the apparatus peculiar to this fire service: ramps — pipe bridging — aluminum 6" pipe — foam — 6" plastic pipe — radio and field telephone — map reading — convoy runs 3-mile water relay — the "Bikini Unit" inflatable raft — inflated damsglass fibre dams and an inflatable tent. The film ends with a demonstration drill showing the striking force of a company of pumps and a Bikini Unit producing one hundred fire streams.

**Under Control** — **17 mins.** — **Colour** — **1962** — **2(h)**

Summarizes those characteristics of class B materials relating to their fire hazards. Explains the reason behind the proper precautions to be taken. Intended primarily for refinery personnel, the film will also broaden the knowledge of groups devoted to fire prevention and extinguishment.

**Unique Breed** — **18 mins.** — **Colour** — **1983** — **2(g)**

This moving drama tells the story of Volunteer Firefighting and chronicles the involved training received by each Volunteer. An outstanding tool for use in fundraising and recruitment programs.

**Up To Code** — **18 mins.** — **Colour** — **1985** — **2(e)**

Explores the attitudinal problems encountered by many fire fighters when called upon to do inspection. Life safety, economic ramifications and potential lawsuits are among the points stressed in the film. The real-life consequences of a shoddy restaurant inspection dramatically set the stage in contrast with a positive inspection demonstration in a manufacturing facility. Ways to improve attitudes are explored along with specific training devices for proper inspection.

**Using Fire Extinguishers The Right Way** — **13 mins.** — **Colour** — **1977** — **1(d)**

In a few minutes your employees and members of your community can learn how to use portable fire extinguishers swiftly and effectively. Briefly and clearly this recent film explains principles behind A, B, and C-type portable extinguishers; the importance of knowing — before an emergency — where extinguishers are located and how to use them.

**Using Water Wisely** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1954** — **2(c)**

This is the first photographic report of a series of tests conducted by the Exploratory Committee on the Application of Water in different locations in the U.S. showing correct and incorrect methods of fog application using hand lines with spectacular results.

**Valves — Fittings — Nozzles** — **25 mins.** — **B & W** — **1953** — **2(b)**

Drill Master explains and demonstrates the use of increasers, reducers, and siamese connections. Solid stream, spray and fog nozzles are shown in actual operation and many close-ups of their proper use and handling are described. Various hose combinations are made to show the practical application of Fire Department fittings.

**Ventilation** — **28 mins.** — **B & W** — **1951** — **2(f)**

This is another of the "fire fighter talks to the camera" series, where the camera frequently leaves the instructor to illustrate his words. A model building with the near side all glass illustrates the action of smoke in a building, such as mushrooming, back draft, explosion, cross-ventilation. The use of natural ventilation and the necessity of forced ventilation are explained. Various types of roof structure are compared and many suggestions are given in making use of sky lights, penthouses, air-wells, attic louvers, scuttle-holes and fan type smoke ejectors.

**Ventilation FL20** — **27 mins.** — **Colour** — **1973** — **2(f)**

In both practical demonstrations and blackboard discussions, the basics of good ventilation practices under emergency conditions are well shown and analyzed — both for the new recruit and as a refresher for the experienced fire fighter. Topics covered include use of forcible entry equipment, the proper use of hose streams for ventilating and the theory of fire spread.

**Water Fog** — **34 mins.** — **Colour** — **1959** — **2(b)**

Shows the simple construction of fog nozzles, the principle of creating very fine particles of water as compared with the relatively larger droplets of "spray" and demonstrates the action of many types of fog nozzles upon the three classes of fire. Automatic heat-actuated devices are described and their practical application shown — both alone and in connection with alarm systems. Various installations in industry are seen in actual use.

**Water For Fire Fighting** — **51 mins.** — **B & W** — **1959** — **2(a)**

A completely animated film aimed at putting the viewer in the best position to put "the right amount of water in the right place at the right time". It begins with a preview of the basic physical properties of water and the relationship of Rate of Flow, Pressure and Friction Loss. The part the pump plays is well described. Then the relationship of Rate of Flow, the Effect of Multiple Lines of Hose, The Effect of Surface and Size of Hose and The Additional Effect of Height (when nozzle is higher than Pump). In the part on the Making of a Jet (Stream) the part played by the two forms of energy imparted to the water by the Pump. Pressure and Velocity, is most clearly explained. Under optimum pressure, the effect of Pressure and Nozzle Tip Size of the throw of the stream is well covered. The film ends with seven typical problems in Hydraulics giving easily understood explanations to each answer. A very good film for the rookie in Hydraulics, no matter how long he has been on the job.

**Water Relaying** — **39 mins.** — **B & W** — **1943** — **2(a)**

The relaying of water over long distances is rarely needed in urban areas. But in the places of isolation such as farm buildings, with the only source of water a nearby creek, well or pond, the importance of this work increases. The familiarity of rural fire department personnel with the many details of a well organized relay will result in greater overall efficiency in the extinguishment of fires in isolated areas. This is a training film made by the National Fire Service during World War II in England where the water supply frequently failed due to high bomb fracture of the mains and water-relaying proved of great importance. Although this film is now considered obsolete by the Home Office as to procedure, because it was concerned with war-time conditions only, the basic rules remain of value. We follow a typical relay through preparatory and operating stages to completion — with an excellent description of the Pressure and Compound Guages in operation and their importance for instantly detecting any abnormal condition occurring along the relay.

**Water Rescue** — **12 mins.** — **Colour** — **1963** — **6(a)**

Reviews the established rescue breathing methods and differentiates between the need for one technique and another. Shows preferred methods adapted to apply Direct Artificial Resuscitation right in the water.

**We Go Underground** — **13 mins.** — **Colour** — **1960** — **5(d)**

The Swedish Government is well-known for its continual efforts in practical Civil Defence. Perhaps the most outstanding phase of its work has been the building of vast underground shelters using the hills and mountains of rock so common to that country. Space has been constructed for every activity of daily living, work and play: auditoriums, factories, power plants, warehousing, living quarters and all public utilities are just a part of this protected area primarily intended for war-time use.

**Western Brigade** — **30 mins.** — **B & W** — **1958** — **1(f) 2(g)**

This story shows how a volunteer brigade, which was the joke of the town, became the "best dog-gone fire brigade in the West". Instrumental in effecting this change was an Inspector from the Provincial Fire Commissioner's Office. The film follows his efforts to arouse new interest in local fire protection and shows how a well-equipped volunteer brigade came about as the result. An instructive and informative film for any community seeking to better its fire department.

**Wetter Water, Fire Fighting With** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1950** — **2(b)**

This is a film report of a public demonstration of one make of water surface-tension reducer. Other phenomena are demonstrated to show exactly what effect this chemical has on water. Practical comparisons are made with cotton bales, wallboard, pine wood shacks, a tank of benzol and a pool of kerosene. Also it stresses the greatly reduced amount of water needed to extinguish a fire when wetter water is used. The high penetration of wetter water is shown on Class A fires and its advantages on Class B fires is vividly portrayed.

**When Your Clothing Burns** — **18 mins.** — **Colour** — **1977** — **1(a)**

Fire statistics tell us that it is mostly the young and the elderly that suffer from flammable clothing. The film examines the problem of clothing fires and what we can do best to protect ourselves and our families from death and injury by fire. Ideal for schools and community groups.

**Where's The Water?** — **15 mins.** — **Colour** — **1973** — **2(a)**

This training film deals with the basic characteristics of water and examines friction loss, head, velocity, pressure and water hammer. These concepts are handled by animation and their application is shown in actual fire fighting scenes. The film is directed to those who handle the nozzle as well as those involved with determining the water resources available for fire fighting.

**Where's Tommy?** **11 mins. Colour 1974 1(b)**

A powerful educational message for parents, babysitters, schools, PTA's and other community groups, this film shows what a parent can go through after leaving a child alone "just for a minute". One of every four children who die in fires is alone at the time of the fire. The film points out areas of danger for small children and suggests preventive actions that parents and babysitters should take in reducing the exposure of children to these dangers.

**Where There's Smoke** **10 mins. Colour 1983 2(b)**

Basic steps of testing, donning, wearing and using standard breathing appartus at live fires. Visual operation of component parts. New type breathing apparatus included.

**Where There's Smoke** **11 mins. B & W 1958 1(a) 4(a,c)**

We are shown a home burning and are given many of the possible causes that could have started this fire. It is also pointed out that because of a delay in calling the fire department the house is completely lost. We are told to practice fire prevention daily — not yearly, and to know how to get out of a house and how to call the fire department.

**Who Started It?** **10 mins. B & W 1960 1(a)**

English news reporter listening to a London Fire Prevention Officer citing domestic fires and their most frequent causes: fat fires spread by applying water — overfusing an electric circuit — children and matches — material too close to a heater.

**Why? (Adult Only)** **15 mins. Colour 1960 1(b)**

This film tells the tragic story of the recent Chicago school fire. Showing many actual scenes taken at the fires, of the fire fighting, the burning building and many dramatic rescues, it reminds us that this could be happening in our own municipality if schools and other buildings are not properly protected. It is suggested that this film be shown only to adult audiences.

**Why, Daddy?** **15 mins. B & W 1962 1(a)**

This film urges families to spend time working out a Family Escape Route Advance Plan under quiet, unhurried conditions instead of waiting until fire, with its potential of semi-hysteria, forces the unprepared family to attempt to get out and rescue others without the experience of a pre-planned drill. It also summarizes the more common fire hazards of the home, discusses the advisability of an approved house fire detection system and encourages good fire safety habits regarding storage and rubbish.

**Woodstoves: Handle With Care** **25 mins. Colour 1986 1(a)**

For those vitally concerned with home fire safety, this film offers information and advice to the purchase, installation, operation and maintenance of woodburning devices.
The show includes a short history of woodstoves, the reasons for their popularity today, and details on who to see before buying one. Types of stoves, fuel use and proper installation and operation techniques are explained.
Perhaps most importantly, emphasis is placed on why and how woodstoves are dangerous.

**Woodstove Wisdom** **15 mins. Colour 1981 1(a)**

Ezra Winter in his witty monologue relates answers to the questions his readers commonly ask about buying, installing and maintaining woodstoves. His responses are loaded with common sense and to-the-point. Ezra is joined by friends, a chimney sweep and a Boy Scout, who help provide woodstove owners with information about care of a woodstove system and other safety precautions.

**You And Yours** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1975** — **1(a)**

Life safety for the whole family as it may be related to the hazards of fire is the main theme of this film. The hard hitting, comprehensive information on home fire prevention, detection and control shown here is bound to make the viewer pay close attention to the valuable precautions, escape plans, warning systems and electrical and kitchen fire safe habits. It also includes advice on flammable fabrics, burn prevention and the refueling of small gasoline motors so prevalent around today's homes.

**You Bet Your Life** — **25 mins.** — **B & W** — **1952** — **2(b)**

One fire fighter thought respiratory protection was for sissies. How he found out too late that he was wrong is well told. Graphic X-ray type descriptions of the harmful effects of smoke, gasses and fumes, discussions and demonstrations of fire fighting masks, make this film a valuable aid for training recruits and reminding the veteran fire fighter of this vital subject.

**Your Clothing Can Burn** — **13 mins.** — **Colour** — **1965** — **1(a)**

This film demonstrates the flammability of fabrics, and shows how to prevent clothing fires, and instructs the viewer in action to be taken if clothing does catch fire.

**Your Job** — **20 mins.** — **Colour** — **1972** — **3(c)**

Deals mainly with employee safety and fire prevention programming at work. The contents cover the reduction of fire hazards, how to use different types of first aid, using fire equipment, proper fire reporting and successful evacuation when fire occurs.

# Slide and Cassette Programs

## Firefighter Training, Industrial Fire Departments Industrial Safety Personnel and Public Information. Consumers' Gas Presents . . .

## All In A Day's Work

The most difficult job any firefighter can have is to blow his own trumpet. This programme does the job for him. It tells everyone who is interested, the wide scope of skills all firefighters are expected to have.

## Consumers' Gas Presents Natural Gas & Fire Fighters

The purpose of this presentation is to familiarize you with the properties of natural gas, the distribution of natural gas and the ways in which your department and natural gas utilities may cooperate when natural gas might be present or in the area, when you are involved in an emergency situation. This program will trace the flow of natural gas from its source, deep in the earth, through the many pipelines, mains, valves, meters and regulators right up to its point of use or the appliances which use natural gas as a fuel. Along the way the various pressures, safety and control procedures, governing agencies and methods of handling this fuel will be explained.
Revised 1984 to include new technologies associated with Natural Gas Powered Vehicles.

## Dangerous Goods **Colour 1985**

(4-part series)

### Miracles Don't Happen By Accident

Two major transportation accidents occurred, one in an urban setting, the other in a rural area. Both involved dangerous goods. This program looks at how a full time and a volunteer Department brought each incident under control.

### Incident Planning

This program describes the simple step by step approach that can be used to prepare a preplan for a major emergency situation, involving Dangerous Goods. However, the same format can be used when preparing preplans for any emergency situation that could occur in your community.

### Incident Size-Up

Before any steps can be taken to stabilize an incident involving dangerous goods, the type of substance you are dealing with has to be determined. This program discusses the different methods of identifying dangerous goods and how to approach the incident.

### Incident Techniques

Whether the incident is large or small your department must know how to handle the situation. This program illustrates the different techniques involved in containment and patching a leaking container. And the precautions that have to be taken.

## Electrical Safety For Emergency Personnel

Electricity is so widely used that policemen, firefighters, ambulance attendants, and paramedics encounter electrical hazards, or potential hazards, in a large number of fires and/or accidents that they are called upon to respond to. The purpose of this course is to inform emergency personnel of the steps they should take to protect themselves and other people against electric shock.

## Fire Command Series

Command Procedures
Communications
Fire Command System
Fire Control Defensive Attack
Fire Control Offensive Attack
Fire Ground Factors
Fire Stream Management
Property Conservation
Rescue
Sectoring and Company Functions
Staging and Apparatus Placement
Support Activities
Tactical Priorities
N.F.P.A. Motel & Hotel Fire Inspections

## Firefighters Basic Training Series 100

### Fire Theory

The Chemistry of Combustion
Principles of Fire Extinguishment

### Fire Department Appliances

Types and Care of Hose
Hose Line Tools and Hose Couplings
Types and Uses of Hose Line Fittings
Nozzles — Types and Uses

### Hose Practices

Rolling Hose and Connecting Couplings and Nozzles
Hose Loads and Finishes
Unloading and Advancing Hoses
Extending Hose Lines, Replacing Damaged Hose and Handling Nozzles

### Firefighting Streams

Introduction to Firefighting Streams
Using Fog Streams
Using Solid and Special Streams
Using Master Streams
Stream Attack to Different Classes of Fire

### Ground Ladders

Ladders: Parts, Types and Climbing Techniques
Ladder Commands, Carries and Safety
Raising Ladders

### Ventilation

Principles of Ventilation
Using Natural and Mechanical Ventilation

### Water Supply

Fire Hydrant Practices
Introducing Pumpers

### Rescue

Transportation of Victims Part I
Transportation of Victims Part II
Search and Rescue

## Home Fire Prevention Series 202

Fire Hazards in the Home
Improper Use of Electricity and Electrical Appliances
Fixed and Portable Heating Equipment
Smoke Detectors
Family Escape Plan
Home Fire Extinguishers and Common Home Fires

## Personnel Training In The Use Of Fire Extinguishers Series 310

The A, B and C of Fire Extinguishers
All About Dry Chemical Extinguishers
$CO_2$, Water, AFFF and Halon Extinguishers
How to Use Extinguishers Properly

## Pesticide — NFPA Fire And Spill Control SL-45

An extensive training program providing emergency personnel with the knowledge they need to handle pesticide fires and spills effectively.

Contains 408 full colour slides, 9 cassette tapes, and 11 overhead transparencies.

## Police / Fire Co-Operation

**Available on Slide and Cassette, 3/4" and VHS 1/2" Video Tape**
The following presentation was produced by Scarborough, North York, York, Toronto, East York and Etobicoke Fire Departments.
Co-operation between the police and six metro fire departments has always been very good. But to enhance this rapport between the services, four separate areas will be addressed during this presentation, and they are:

1) Before a fire or other emergency is discovered which would be during your normal patrol duties.
2) After a fire is discovered but prior to the arrival of the fire apparatus.
3) During the fire after fire personnel have arrived on the scene.
4) And after the fire has been extinguished.

## Principles of Salvage and Overhaul in Fire Fighting

**Unit 4** **Colour** **1984** **58 slides**

## Rural Firefighting Tactics

**Unit 1**
Seminar Introductions
Problems in the Fire Service
Problem Identification

**Unit 2**
Firefighters Protection
Auto Fires

**Unit 3**
Water Supply Preplanning
Water Sources
Moving Water Through Hoselines
Drafting

**Unit 4**
Tanker Designs Part 1 & 2
Tanker Unloading & Filling

**Unit 5**
Large Diameter Hose
Cost Effectiveness

**Unit 6**
Fireground Command
Fire Attack Principles

**Unit 7**
Initial Attack Apparatus
Tactical Efficiency

## Safety At The Fire — The Question is Why?

**Unit 1** **Colour** **1984** **71 slides**

Hazards of being a fire fighter — Carelessness? Accepting risks? Forgetting?
Danger of Smoke. Danger of Falling Objects. danger of Fire and Heat. Danger of Being Lost or Trapped.

## Safety by Maintenance of Physical Condition — How Much Does It Cost?

**Unit 3** **Colour** **1984** **59 slides**

Deals with the failure to perform physical maintenance.

$$\text{Condition} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{Endurance} \\ \text{Proficiency} \\ \text{Alertness} \end{matrix} \right\} = \text{Safety}$$

## Safety by Proper Use and Maintenance of Tools and Equipment — Tool or Weapon?

**Unit 2** **Colour** **1984** **67 slides**

Tools can be the same as weapons of war — it depends on how they are used.

**Tools**

- Axe
- Sledge hammer
- Pike pole
- Chisels
- Saws
- Miscellaneous tools

**Equipment**

- Ladders
- Helmets
- Breathing Apparatus
- High pressure hoses
- Turn-out clothing

## NEW VIDEOS

A TEAM FOR LIFE - THE TIERED RESPONSE
(FIRE DEPARTMETNS AND AMBULANCE)

C.P.R. UPDATE

ELECTRICAL SAFETY - INDUSTRIAL

FIRE AND SMOKE (FOR ADULTS ONLY)

FIRE PREVENTION STARTS WITH YOU

METRO SURVIVAL

STRESS AND BURNOUT IN THE FIRE SERVICE
- PART 1: UNDERSTANDING STRESS
- PART 2: CRITICAL INCIDENT
- PART 3: STRESS AND THE FAMILY
- PART 4: COPING WITH STRESS

THERE ARE CHOICES (SAFE DRIVING)

WHAT CAN WE DO

WHEN FIRE STARTS

WHO GETS HURT

WHY AMERICA BURNS

WORKING IN CONFINED SPACE

CARBUSTERS:
- PATIENT CONSIDERATIONS AND PACKAGING TECHNIQUES
- COMMAND PHILOSOPHIES AND SPECIAL SITUATIONS
- HAND TOOLS AND PNEWMATICS
- PRINCIPLE OF EXTRICATION
- TECHNIQUES OF EXTRICATION

FIRE POWER

LEARN NOT TO BURN WHEREVER YOU ARE

WHY PLANES BURN (1 HOUR):
- SMOKE HOODS
- COMBUSTION OF INTERIOR FURNISHINGS
- GENERATION OF TOXIC GASES
- SAFETY FUELS

AMERICAN HEAT

VOLUME 1

IAFC SATELLITE BROADCAST
FOCUS: RESIDENTIAL SPRINKLERS/AUGUST 18,1987

PROGRAM 1
SAN ANTONIO FLOODS/DOLTON CHEMICAL FIRE/ N. CAROLINA FOREST FIRE/LIQUIDS THAT BURN PART 1/SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE CRASH DRILL/ ST. LOUIS FIREFIGHTERS ASSN. PROMOTION

PROGRAM 2
MIAMISBURG, OHIO/TANK CAR FIRE SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS/TANK CAR FIRE

PROGRAM 3
CLORINE INCIDENT

PROGRAM 4
AEROMEXICO PLANE CRASH/STRESS CHICAGO MAGNESIUM FIRE/ELKHART CHEMICAL FIRE/ DRUG TESTING/LEGAL UPDATE

PROGRAM 5
DEVIL'S NIGHT--DETROIT/ACETONE FIRE/ PITTSBURGH STRIKE FORCE

PROGRAM 6
BILOX FIRE FIGHTERS DEATHS

PROGRAM 7
NATURAL GAS INCIDENTS/BALTIMORE WARE-HOUSE FIRE/SCRANTON HOTEL FIRE

PROGRAM 8
DUPONT PLAZA HOTEL FIRE/SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO/HIGH RISE SAFETY SYSTEMS

PROGRAM 9
WRECK OF THE AMTRAK COLONIAL

PROGRAM 10
DETROIT WAREHOUSE FIRE/FATAL $10 MILLION DOLLAR FIRE/FALL RIVER, MASS./WATER RESCUE SAFETY/EUREKA, CALIFORNIA, DOCK FIRE

PROGRAM 11
MIAMI CHEMICAL FIRE/ARSON INVESTIGATION TRAINING/WATER SAFETY TIPS, PART 2

PROGRAM 12
BRIDGEPORT COLLAPSE/BRONX COLLAPSE/REDWOOD CITY FURNITURE STORE FIRE/ROPE RESCUE

VOLUME THREE - PROGRAM 1

CYNLINDER EXPLOSIONS: ORLANDO, FL
PIER FIRE: RENDONDO BEACH, CA
WATER TOWER RESCUE: PONDEROSA, TX
2ND ALARM PERROLEUM FIRE: COLUMBIA, MO
PROPER FOAM APPL. POSTIVE PRESSURE VENT.

Program 2

GLS CHEMICAL FIRE: BROWARD CTY FLA

FIRE-COLLAPSE: PROPANE TANKER FIRE

2ND Alarm Pressurized Cylinders

HEAT STRESS

VOLUME 2

PROGRAM 1
SHERWIN WILLIAMS FIRE/DAYTON,OH./PEBBLE BEACH FIRE/CALIFORNIA/FLAME PROOF HOUSE/NEWS MEDIA FIRE COLLEGE/UPDATES/BILLBOARD

PROGRAM 2
CHICAGO 911 FATAL FIRE/ANCHORAGE AIRPORT FIRE/ ONTARIO CONSTRUCTION FIRE/WOMEN'S FIRE BRIGADE/FORD AMBULANCE UPDATE

PROGRAM 3
DETROIT NORTHWEST CRASH EMERGENCY LANDING/ SCOTT AFB/FORT HUACHUCA FIRE/SHIPBOARD FIRES/ YOUTHFUL FIRESETTERS

PROGRAM 4
THE WESTERN CONFLAGRATION/COMPUTER-AIDED MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY OPERATIONS/EXTRAC-TION/FIRE FIGHTERS PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAM

PROGRAM 5
INDIANAPOLIS PLANE CRASH/JESSICA McCLURE SAVED FROM WELL/CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE/BRIDGEPORT CRITIQUE/POPE IN MIAMI/THE FIRE SERVICE ROLE

PROGRAM 6
FATAL TRAINING FIRE AND N.F.P.A.

PROGRAM 7
COLD WATER RESCUE FARGO/MOORHEAD RAILROAD HAZMAT INCIDENT/ROUNDROCK,TEXAS FIREFOGJTERS FACE MULTIPLE FATALITIES/EXTRICATION,PART 1

PROGRAM 8
MAJOR BLAZES/SMALL TOWN AMERICA/NEW JERSEY INCIDENTS/PRINCE GEORGE'S CO.,MD,F.D. MEETS THE PRESS AFTER MULTI-FATAL FIRE/EXTRICA-TION, PART 1/BRIDGEPORT "MOLE" UNDERGOES FIRE SERV. TRAINING

PROGRAM 9
INDIANAPOLIS FIREFIGHTER INJURIES/SAN JOSE NEAR DROWNING/CLEVELAND APARTMENT FIRE/ST. LOUIS LUMBER CO. FIRE/EXTRICATION, PART 2/ BAKER LIFE CHUTE

PROGRAM 10
DIAMOND ICE AND COAL WAREHOUSE FIRE/ WILMINGTON, DE. TANKER FIRE/PERFORMING ARTS H.S.FIRE N.Y./MANHATTAN MULTI-FATAL FIRE/ SUNNYVAIL CA. MURDERS/FIRE,EMS, POLICE RESPONSE

PROGRAM 11
FIBERGLASS PLANT FIRE/SEABROOK CHEMICAL FIRE/ SEABROOK CHEMICAL FIRE/FRESNO FATAL HOUSE FIRE/ TRAIN WRECKS/CHEMICAL FIRES/ANNANDALE,MN: FLAGSTAFF,AZ/INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH/DECON SUNNY-VALE EMS

PROGRAM 12

FIRST INTERSTATE BANK BUILDING INFERNO/LOS ANGELES/ALARM-SUPPRESSION-COMMUNICATIONS/ SPRINKLER CODES/LESSONS LEARNED